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FALL OF STALINGRAD NEARS AS GERMAN ARMY SPEARHEAD SMASHES CITY'S OUTER LINES

Attackers Are Now Only 18 Kilometers Away From Objective

SOVIET STAND WEAK

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—German units advancing in the Kretskaya section, northwest of Stalingrad, have broken into the Soviet defense line and reached a point about 18 kilometers from Stalingrad.

Outer Defense Pierced

Special to the Nichi Nichi,

BERLIN, August 21.—The German operation against Stalingrad is progressing satisfactorily, military observers here declared.

Judging from various information reaching here, the German operation has now been centered attacking permanent fortresses of the enemy, as the outer defense line has already been broken through, and the Soviet side has adopted tactics of laying mines in front of all defense positions.

Communications Cut

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, August 21.—The city of Stalingrad is now practically cut off from outside communications as German vanguards that broke through the outer defense line of the city have also succeeded in destroying the railway lines around the city at several points.

Leningrad Threatened

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—German attacks on Leningrad has become particularly active following the rapid progress of German operations in the Southern front.

The Pravda, Soviet Government organ, recognizing the active campaign in the Leningrad front, has urged the residents of Leningrad to exert their best efforts for the defense of the city, each man manifesting three men's fighting strength.

Soviet Resistance Weak

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—In face of the intense German onslaughts in the Caucasus sector, Soviet resistance steadily is being overcome, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, German artillery set afire a transport attempting to sail through the Kerch Straits, while in the Azov Sea, German minesweepers sank two armored Soviet patrol ships, it was said.

The Luftwaffe, operating along the Volga River, attacked and sank three enemy transports and badly damaged a steamer, the announcement stated, adding:

"On the Don River sector, several Soviet attempts to cross the river were successfully frustrated by the German land forces.

"To the southeast of Lake Ilmen, on the northern sector of the Eastern Front, encircled Soviet troops were annihilated after intense fighting.

"Operating over the Gulf of Finland, German bombers attacked and sank one enemy minesweeper and badly damaged another.

On August 19 and 20, Finnish warplanes sank two Soviet submarines."

According to the latest reports from the Channel front, enemy losses during the attempted landing on August 19 have increased to 2,095 troops taken prisoner, and including 617 wounded men.

The number of enemy planes shot down now is known to have increased from 112 to 127 machines while German losses have decreased from 37 to 35 planes following a thorough checkup after the battle it was said.

Last night, a strong formation of German bombers again bombed harbor facilities at Portsmouth, in England, causing many fires and explosions.

A total of nine British machines were brought down during an attempted attack on the Northern German coast yesterday and last night, the announcement said, adding however, that little damage was caused.

Active Cooperation

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—Operating in the Caucasus mountain areas, Rumanian and Slovak troops have actively assisted German forces in breaking enemy resistance and now are advancing deeper into the mountain region, the High Command announced today.

During the fighting three Soviet tanks were destroyed, it was said.

Heavy Soviet Losses

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—German warplanes and anti-aircraft fire yesterday accounted for a total of 51 Soviet machines, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, Stuka and bomber formations destroyed nine Soviet tanks, eight guns and more than 150

(Continued on Page 2)

German High Command Categorically Denies Sinking of 37 U-Boats

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—Rumors circulated by the United States and Britain to the effect that 37 German submarines have been sunk off the coast of Brazil were emphatically denied today by the High Command. Not only are the reports fantastic, the High Command announced, but neither London nor Washington can prove these sinkings. It is apparent, the High Command stressed, that both enemy capitals are attempting to divert public attention from the steadily increasing losses they have suffered at the hands of the combined Axis warships.

U.S. PILOTS IN CHINA LOSE FIGHTING SPIRIT

Adopt Evasive Tactics in Face Of Successive Victories By Japanese Aces

Domei

NANKING, August 21.—The successive victories of the Japanese Forces have struck terror into the American air force in China which is now adopting evasive tactics, according to a communique giving the weekly review of the war situation issued today by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

The communique also said that the Japanese troops on the Chekiang-Kiangsi front, surrounded and annihilated some 3,000 Chungking troops belonging to the 74th Army. These enemy troops located in an area south of Linchuan were wiped out.

Other Japanese Units on the same front also have been very active.

With reference to the American air force in China, the communique observed that the guerilla operations have been almost completely stopped. What remains of the air force have been struck with terror in the face of the successive victories of the Japanese Forces and are now following evasive tactics, the communique added.

The communique further disclosed that the miserable defeat suffered by the combined American-British fleet at the hands of the Japanese Navy, the reverses which the defending troops of the Soviet Union have been suffering in the face of the fierce onrush of the German forces, and the steadily aggravating disturbances in India seem to have caused an unusual shock to the Chungking leaders. Meanwhile, it said the propaganda organs of the Chungking regime have been making frantic efforts to prevent agitation among the public within its territory.

Touching on conditions in the northwestern section of China, the communique stated that the Chungking leaders have been bending their efforts upon the development of that section as well as the establishment of a supply route there.

Recalling that the activities of Weng Wen-hao, Chungking Minister of Economics, and General Pai Chung-hsi, assistant chief of the General Staff also of Chungking, in this connection have been reported repeatedly, the communique asserted that various other leaders of the Chungking regime have been dispatched to the same section one after another and that both the United States and Britain appear to be keeping in close touch with Chungking on these questions.

LOWER HOUSE TO SEND CONSOLATION MISSIONS

20 Members to Tour Manchoukuo, China, Visiting Field Hospitals

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association in the House of Representatives on Friday decided to send 20 members of the Lower House to Manchoukuo, North China, Central China and South China for consolation of Japanese soldiers at the front, Domei states.

The 20 Lower House men, divided into four groups of five members each are scheduled to make a month's consolation trip to assigned districts, visiting field hospitals as well as Army headquarters.

The four groups are scheduled to leave Tokyo toward the beginning of September.

BRITISH DESTROYER SEVERELY DAMAGED IN ACTION AT DIEPPE

127 R.A.F. Planes Downed Up To Present—2,095 Prisoners Taken

MORE ALLIED VESSELS SUNK

Axis Convoys in Mediterranean Reach Destination Safely Despite Air Raids

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The British military authorities today announced that the destroyer, Berkeley, 904 tons, was heavily damaged and abandoned in the Allied landing operations near Dieppe on the French coast yesterday morning, according to a London dispatch received here.

The Berkeley was completed in 1940, equipped with four 4-inch guns and eight smaller guns, and possessed a speed of 43.5 knots.

127 British Planes Downed

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 21.—British planes that were downed at Dieppe reached 127 up to the present, and the British prisoners taken totaled 2,095, including 617 wounded, information reaching here revealed.

Three Allied Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—Three enemy vessels, one flying the British flag and the other two the American flags, were sunk by German submarines operating in the Gulf of Mexico, the German News Agency learned today from military quarters here.

U.S. Freighter Lost

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—The 6,085-ton United States freighter Narbo has been torpedoed and sunk by an Axis submarine at a point about 500 miles off the mouth of the Congo River, in Western Africa, according to a Reuter's report received here from Rio de Janeiro today.

Axis Convoys Safe

Domei

ROME, August 21.—Despite repeated British air raids against Axis convoys in the Mediterranean, all the vessels safely reached their destination, the High Command announced today.

Five of the attacking dive-bombers where shot down by Axis fighter planes, it was said. All combined Axis machines returned safely to their bases.

An additional enemy machine was shot down by an Italian scouting plane, while two more machines were brought down by destroyer anti-aircraft fire, it was said.

PREMIER TOJO TO ATTEND PHYSICAL CULTURE MEET

To Be Held at Garden of Kashiwara Shrine—Greets Reich Boys

Premier General Hideki Tojo is slated to attend the opening ceremony of the All-Japan Physical Culture Meet, which will open in the outer garden of the Kashiwara Shrine today, says a Domei dispatch from Osaka.

Arriving in Osaka on Friday afternoon, the Premier immediately went to Nara where he registered at the Nara Hotel. On his way to Nara, he showed keen interest in the conditions of the rice fields, remarking to the Osaka prefectural officials who accompanied him, "It looks as if we'll have a bumper crop of rice this year."

At the Nara Hotel, Premier Tojo displayed his fondness for children and an ability to speak German when he patted two small German children on the head, saying in German, "Good boys, aren't you going to bed?" The two boys, four and five years of age, and their mother are evacuees from Sumatra.

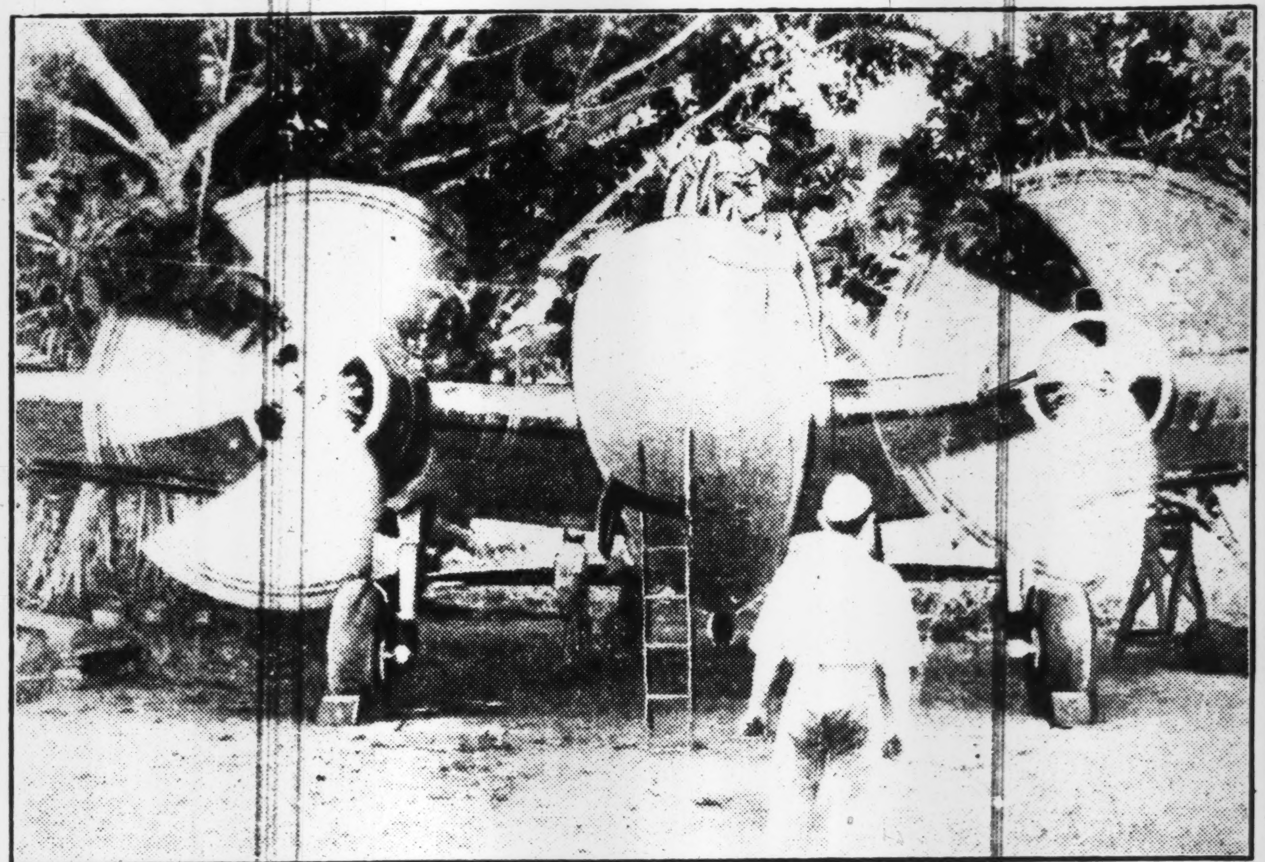
BOOST IN SAVINGS SEEN

Will Be Stressed on 9th Imperial Rescript Observance Day

The importance of increasing national savings will be stressed on September 8, the ninth Imperial Rescript Observance Day, reports Domei.

It is recalled that the eighth of every month has been set aside to observe the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain.

Next month, the neighborhood association units throughout the Empire under the guidance of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will hold meetings to discuss effective and rational measures regarding the increase of savings, it was said.



PREPARING FOR ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL RAID

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

NEW BANKING RULES ENFORCED IN CHINA

Move Made to Place All Monetary Organs Under National Government

Domei

NANKING, August 21.—To place all banking and other monetary activities within China under the unified and exclusive control of the National Government of China and the Central Reserve Bank of China, the Ministry of Finance of the National Government yesterday promulgated and put into effect immediately the Monetary Organs Control Law.

The present law, which is applicable to Shanghai and Nanking as well as the three principal provinces of Anhwei, Chekiang and Kiangsu, is regarded as politically significant in that it is applied to all monetary organs within the international settlement in Shanghai.

Under the provisions of the new law, the establishment of new monetary organs including banks within the designated areas, the change of names, organization, capital and other business functions of existing monetary organs are prohibited unless specially permitted by the Ministry of Finance.

The new law also authorizes the Ministry of Finance to issue necessary orders to monetary organs when such steps are deemed necessary for public interest.

PLAN FOR INCORPORATION OF BUS FIRMS IS ADOPTED

Cabinet Council Notifies Prefectural Governors—Platform Outlined

The platform for the incorporation of bus enterprises within the country, which was decided on at the Cabinet Council held on Friday, was notified to the prefectural governors the same day as follows:

(1) The prefectural authorities, taking the respective local traffic conditions into consideration, shall divide the prefecture into several "traffic zones" and incorporate the enterprises in the respective traffic zones into one.

(2) The enterprises in respective traffic zones shall be incorporated into the most influential of the organizations.

(3) The business of incorporation should be carried out by the prefectural governors. The concrete, technical measures are to be mapped out in consultation with the Railways Ministry.

(4) The incorporation shall be completed before the end of March, 1943.

As a result of this drastic step, the bus enterprises, which at present number 1,166 (Tokyo, Osaka and other special traffic sectors excepted) will be reduced to 154

CHEN TO VISIT ISOGAI

Kwantung Governor Reciprocating Call on Hongkong Head

Domei

HONGKONG, August 21.—To return the formal visit of Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, to the Kwantung Provincial Office, Governor Chen Yao-tsu will call on the Governor-General tomorrow.

Governor Chen Yao-tsu and his suite arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon and are staying at the Toa Hotel.

Famous Stone Age Skull Pilfered From Peking Union Medical College

Anthropological Treasure Called Ancestor of Mankind Dating 200,000 Years Ago—Former U.S. Staff Members Suspected

Domei

PEKING, August 21.—The famous skull of the Sinanthropus Pekinese, a primitive man commonly called the ancestor of mankind, who lived approximately 200,000 years ago, was discovered to have been stolen, and replaced by a mere copy which was found in its place.

The discovery was made by two scholars, Professor Kotondo Hasebe of the Tokyo Imperial University, accompanied by Fuyuji Takai, an assistant in the Geological Department of the University, who arrived at Peking on Wednesday, and first started their researches at Choukowchen.

When the two scholars visited the Peking Union Medical College, where the precious remains of the primitive man were kept, they found to their amazement that the skull had been replaced by a mere copy.

It is suspected that persons connected with the American staff of the College had removed the skull, upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in anticipation that the College would be occupied by the Japanese Army Forces.

Several implements of the Stone Age and some human bones belonging to the transitionary period between the Stone and Metal Ages were the only genuine specimens which were left, Dr. Hasebe asserted.

On the other hand, Lieutenant Tamotsu Matsuhashi, a graduate of the Nippon Medical College, who had actually seen the skull on one of his visits to the Medical College for anthropological studies, declared that when he took several Japanese visiting scholars in 1940 to the Union Medical College and opened the safe, the only article he discovered was a model of the Pithecanthrope, discovered in Java.

There was a contract prohibiting the skull from being removed from the College, according to the Lieutenant.

SHANGHAI MAYOR TO MAKE CITY A MODEL PEACE ZONE

Sees Closer Cooperation With Japan With Local Government Stabilized

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 21.—Commenting on the projected establishment of a model peace zone in the Shanghai area, Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, today declared in a press interview with Japanese pressmen that he expects to make the area into a model peace zone and thus put the local government on a firm footing. Under the theme of joint effort in East Asia, Chinese-Japanese cooperation will be automatically enhanced by the model peace zone, he said.

The deep-rooted habit of dependence upon America and England which was one of the greatest shortcomings of the inhabitants of Shanghai has now almost completely disappeared in the face of the successive victories of the Japanese armed services, the mayor said.

Concluding, Mayor Chen expressed his firm confidence that Shanghai will become a better and brighter city with the progress of the model peace zone and will become one of the key cities in East Asia and be able to make a more positive contribution to the war effort

GIFT PAINTINGS EXHIBITED

Now Displayed at Ueno Gallery Before Sent to Hsinking

Of the 30 paintings, which will be presented to the Government of Manchoukuo in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, nine Japanese and six oil paintings were recently completed and were placed on private exhibition at the Ueno Art Academy gallery yesterday, the Asahi reported today, states Domei.

It is understood that the remaining eight oil and seven Japanese paintings will be completed this month and will be placed on public exhibition.

The 30 paintings, it was said, will be sent to Hsinking and formally presented to Manchoukuo.

TRAINING OF EXPERTS FOR SOUTH IS DECIDED

Will Be Picked From Agriculture College—Four-Month Course Set

In view of the ever-increasing demand for experts for the satisfactory development of agriculture in the Japanese-occupied Southern Regions, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to start the training of experts destined for the regions, reports the Chugai this morning.

Trainees will be selected from among the graduates of the college of agriculture, of the ages between 25 and 35, and two persons will be picked from one prefecture. The training will be commenced from October 1 lasting for four months at the training farm of the Federation for the Service to the State through Agriculture, which is located at the foot of Mt. Yatsuga-take, Sninshu.

In this connection, it is recalled that for the same purpose the Ministry is training graduates of the secondary agricultural school at the same training farm for 12 months.

KAWABE SEES SHIGEMITSU

New Chief of Staff in China Also Visits Wang

Domei

NANKING, August 21.—Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, newly-appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, paid a courtesy call on Mamoru Shigemitsu Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China, at the Japanese Embassy here this morning.

Later, Lieutenant-General Kawabe visited President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China.

Lord Halifax Back in London

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, has returned to London to report to his Government, according to a London report received here today.

The envoy is scheduled to return to his post in Washington this month, the report stated.

MORE ATROCITIES COMMITTED AS BRITISH VAINLY ATTEMPT TO QUELL UPRISINGS IN INDIA

Reich and U.S. Planes Stage Fierce Battle Over North Sea Area

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—A fierce twenty-minute aerial combat took place between a formation of large-type United States army bombers and a large formation of German fighters over the North Sea today, according to London dispatches. The extent of the damages, suffered by either side, however, was not disclosed in the dispatches.

PLANS SET TO FETE LISBON-TOKYO TIES

4th Centenary Celebrations Slated in Capital, Kagoshima, in October

Various functions in Tokyo and Kagoshima during October this year under the auspices of the Japan-Portugal Society will mark the fourth centenary of intercourse between the two countries, according to the Asahi, says Domei.

The original idea of those concerned was to hold commemorative exhibitions in Tokyo, Lisbon and Rome. This, however, has been given up due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The commemoration program as decided includes publication of a collection of treaties on the communication between Japan and Portugal, staging of new plays based upon diplomatic intercourse between the two nations, and production of motion pictures based upon introduction of firearms from Portugal into this country.

According to records, firearms were introduced into Japan in August of the 12th year of Temmon, exactly 400 years ago, by Portuguese who arrived at Tanegashima in Kagoshima Prefecture. History reveals that intercourse between Japan and Portugal commenced with the arrival of those Portuguese.

TRAFFIC TRAINING WEEK TO COMMENCE AUGUST 24

Various Rules Adopted for Public to Follow at Tokyo Station

In order to relieve the current congestion of traffic, a nation-wide Traffic Training Week will be observed from August 24, states Domei.

At the Tokyo Station, the following rules will be stressed and, according to the results, they will be put into practice hereafter.

(1) The entrance in the southern wing of the station will be open exclusively for those entraining and the exit in the northern wing of the station only for those arriving. At the exit, tickets will no be sold.

(2) The central entrance to the station will be open only for exit purpose in the morning and for entraining in the afternoon.

(3) Admission tickets (Nyujoken) which have not been sold for some time hitherto will be sold at the southern and eastern (Yaesuguchi) entrances.

AQUATIC MEET TO BE HELD IN YOKOHAMA, AUGUST 28

700 Athletes Participating in Contest Scheduled for Three Days

More than 700 athletes will participate in the aquatic meet of the 13th Shrine Athletic Meet to be held for three days in Yokohama beginning August 28, Domei reports.

Cutter race of naval training students, long-distance swimming in formation, long-distance swimming of young men and Japanese boat race by students have been added to the aquatic event from this year.

Meanwhile, an athletic meet for middle school students, normal school students, and for teachers of national schools will be held from August 22 at the athletic ground in the outer garden of the Kashiwara Shrine.

R.A.F. Airplanes Bomb And Machine-Gun Calcutta

MANY MORE ARRESTS

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, August 21.—On August 18, several British planes dropped bombs on the people and also machine-gunned them in the suburbs of Calcutta it is learned.

This incident followed the air-raiding at Kairabad near Lucknow. It is further aggravating the anti-British sentiment of the people.

Iraq Indians Revolt

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, August 21.—Indian troops stationed at Iraq started a revolt against the British commander, it is reported by Havas from Rome.

Also it is reported that Indian soldiers stationed at Beirut, Syria, have commenced an anti-British disturbance.

More Indians Arrested

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—The British authorities in India yesterday further arrested more than ten leaders of the Indian National Congress Party, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here today.

In the meantime, the British authorities have announced that unless notice is given to the authorities about two months in advance, the closure of any factory will be regarded as illegal.

British Governor Near Death

Due to injuries received while leading a group of local police in an attempt to forcibly disperse a number of demonstrating Indians, the British Governor of the Province of Berar in the Central Provinces of India, is in serious condition, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi report received here from Bangkok today, quoting dispatches from New Delhi, says Domei.

Chiangsters For India

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—The Chungking Government seems to have commenced the recruiting of volunteers for forming defense corps to be dispatched to India, judging from information reaching here from Chungking.

The British Government threatened Chungking that if it did not agree to comply with the demand for sending troops to India, the supply of all materials to Chungking would be suspended.

Indian Women Fearless

The Indian women are bravely backing the independence movement with their hearts full of fighting spirit, declared Mrs. A. M. Sahay, wife of an Indian patriot who has long been a resident in Kobe and has devoted himself to the independence movement.

"The Indian women of today," Mrs. Sahay said in an interview with the Asahi, "are afraid of nothing. They are actively engaged in the independence movement. Some make speeches at roadsides to enlighten the masses on India's cause and others are pushing the movement to urge the merchants to stop selling liquor and tobacco.

"The Indians have been fighting the British by boycotting British-made goods. They abstain from buying even such essential manufactures as tooth-paste and medicines, so long as they are British-made.

"Mahatma Gandhi, our supreme leader, has long exerted his efforts for the elimination of religious strife. Now that the Muslims and the Hindus have been reconciled to some extent, the independence movement will be greatly facilitated.

"The independence movement was started as early as 1904 by Rash Behari Bose and other patriots. Those who participated in the campaign in those days were mostly young men. I also joined the movement in 1922 when I was 19 years old. We paraded through the streets singing the national anthem of India and urged the people to boycott British goods.

"The demonstrators, however, were instantly caught by the British police and were imprisoned. In the cell where I was imprisoned, was an old man, who said that he had been greatly moved to hear us sing the national anthem as we paraded before the prison, and asked me to sing it again when I would be freed from detention. This poor old man died soon after that.

"I was held in detention for two hours. Then the British policemen ordered an Indian to strike us with a stick.

"Nothing is more distressing to me than to learn from the newspapers that many of my fellow countrymen

(Continued on Page 2)

YOUNG NISEI GIVES LIFE AS ANNOUNCER

Meets Death Like a Soldier After Giving All for Japan

Though he never carried a gun on his shoulder, he died like a soldier.

Susumu Kobayashi, radio announcer of the JOAK, passed away of pleurisy August 15 at the home of his parents in Suidobata-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo. He was a Nisei born in America 29 years ago.

Like many other Niseis returning to Japan, Mr. Kobayashi had come back to the land of his parents not merely because his parents were Japanese but because he felt that he could do something to help the cause of Japan. With this in mind, he came to Japan shortly after the outbreak of the China Affair.

Mr. Kobayashi was a graduate of the University of Washington, but as in most of cases with American-born Japanese, he neither could write nor speak his parents' tongue. Feeling the inconvenience, not to mention the feeling of shame from not knowing Japanese, he hastily enrolled at the International School at Waseda University.

Day and night he studied Japanese. So feverishly did the idea of mastering Japanese take hold of him, that he finished his courses at the school with a high scholastic record.

Came graduation and Mr. Kobayashi was one of the many hunting for a job. But to him, a job meant not a way to make money for a living but a medium whereby he could contribute to the cause of Japan. Being American born and moreover a graduate of a high-rating university, it was not surprising that he should turn to radio broadcasting. He thought that here was a chance to tell America about Japan. Possessing a natural flair for announcing coupled with his zeal for the job, Mr. Kobayashi on applying to the JOAK soon was given a position with the international broadcasting department of the station.

His record at the radio station was unblemished. How could it have been otherwise as he had undertaken the job to give his all like the soldiers at the front. He was a model man behind the gun.

The radio announcer was never missing from his desk. He was a familiar and welcome sight to all of the employes of the station. He, a Nisei, had come to understand to shirk from one's duty was a gross sin.

This sticking to one's job, as his friends in America would say, continued until the memorable day, December 8. The day he thought would one day come, finally came. Heretofore the tone of his broadcasts to America was mild and admonishing. But with the unbelievable declaration of war by Japan against America his manner of announcing became aggressive. Like the soldier in war, he began to charge the enemy.

He kept on charging until overwork exhausted him. Finally pleurisy overtook him. By then it was June 12 and the glorious exploits of the Imperial Forces had made history. He was proud of these victories just like the other Japanese were.

Impressed and strengthened by these, the announcer got up from the sick bed and worked until the last. The burden he was carrying was too much for him. On August 15, more than eight months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Kobayashi breathed his last.

His death was a cause of much mourning and even Premier General Tojo is said to have lamented his passing away.

His epitaph instead of the customary one should read: "Susumu Kobayashi, Killed in Action, August 15, 1942."

The late Mr. Kobayashi is survived by his wife and parents. He was born in Seattle as the eldest son of Dembei Kobayashi of Oshima county, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

FIXING CONFUCIUS TEMPLE

Ready by September 28 to Fete Birthday of Sage

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 20.—The Temple of Confucius at Chao Tien Kung in Nanking will be repaired and renovated in accordance with a resolution passed by the Executive Yuan, Chow Hsueh-Chang, Mayor of Nanking, announced.

The Mayor has ordered the Bureau of Public Works to complete the repairs before September 28, the birthday of the Great Sage, when sacrifices will be offered and rites performed in the temple.

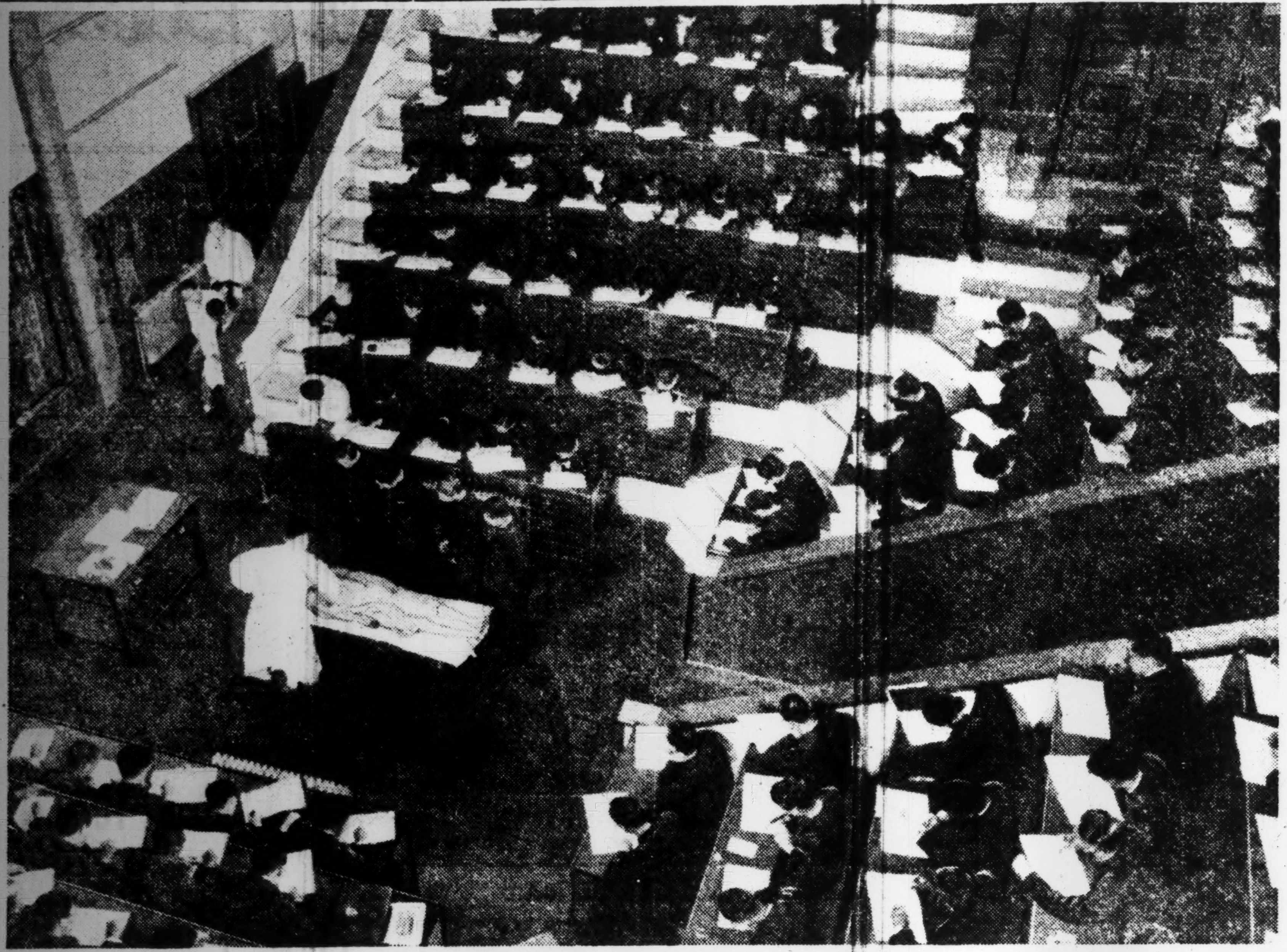
British Atrocities In India Mounting

(Continued from Page 1)

have been killed by the British day after day. A few days ago, the newspapers reported that the secretary of Mahatma Gandhi died of heart failure in prison. I could not eat my breakfast on the day when I was informed of the sad news. I felt as if I had lost my elder brother. At that juncture, I was led to further strengthen my determination to fight the British to the last.

"The Mahatma once told me that the most important thing in life is sincerity, for God is Sincerity itself. This precept of our leader shall be known by all the Indians."

Japan Takes Big Strides in Medical Science



In line with the glorious victories scored in the current war through the efforts of the intrepid Imperial Forces and the historic advancement made in mechanical and aeronautical science, Nippon on the home front is rapidly pushing ahead in the manifold fields of medical science for the benefit of mankind and for the protection of the health of the people in East Asia. Above is shown a typical students' theater in a Japanese medical university with future surgeons carefully taking notes on a post-mortem examination.

SPHERE INSTITUTES PLANNED FOR TOKYO

Natural Resources Hall, Library Will Be Established Three Years Hence

With a view to furnishing the Japanese people with a comprehensive knowledge of all the phases of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a natural resources hall and a library will be established shortly as the joint undertaking of the Tokyo Municipality, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Greater East Asia Society for the Investigation of Industries and Trade, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning.

At the promoters' meeting held at the Dai-Toa-kan, Marunouchi on Friday, a draft plan for the establishment of the two institutions was decided upon, in accordance with which the inaugural meeting is to be held shortly with the completion of all necessary preparations.

The promoters' meeting was attended by some 50 representatives of the quarters concerned, among whom were Ryutaro Nagai, director of the East Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Greater East Asia Society for the Investigation of Industries and Trade, and General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo.

According to the Yomiuri-Hochi, both the Greater East Asia Natural Resources Hall and the library will be completed in three years within the city limits of Tokyo at an outlay of ¥5,000,000.

The Greater East Asia Natural Resources Hall is expected to be a large-scale institution with exhibition rooms, showrooms, an auditorium, research rooms and office quarters. In a word, the showrooms will be a small-scale replica of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere including French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, India, the East Indies, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand in the South and Manchuria, Mongolia and China in the North.

In the showrooms, visitors will be able to grasp at a glance the whole aspects of the manpower and natural resources, production, trade and communications and traffic in the sphere through the media of samples, statistical tables, models, photographs, etc.

As additional undertakings, the Resources Hall will contemplate the holding of lecture meetings, the publication of books relating to the researches conducted by the hall, and a collection of animals and plants indigenous to the sphere.

The shelves of the Greater East Asia Library will be filled with books on politics, economics, other sciences, industries, and culture, year books, magazines, and other literature concerning the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The library is also to publish periodicals to facilitate the Japanese people's understanding of the conditions in the sphere.

China Urges Citizens Drill

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 20.—Acting on instructions from the National Government, the Executive Yuan has sent out urgent orders to all the Ministries and commissions to the effect that measures be taken for the training of all citizens on the basis of the program for the New Citizens' Movement and the East Asia League, as passed by the Central Political Council.

Great Change Seen in Life of Hongkong; British Influence Ousted, Says Isogai

Hongkong, half a year since the establishment of Japanese administration, is rapidly increasing its importance for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. Today there are no traces of British exploitation and the native inhabitants, favored with the facilities offered by the Japanese Government-General, are enjoying a stable daily life.

Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, met the press on Friday to announce what had been achieved under his direction during the past six months. His statement runs in substance:

"With the eradication of British exploitation from Hongkong, which had lasted for 100 years, the port city is now being revived by the Chinese themselves. This situation is to be congratulated upon in consideration of the goal for an independent East Asia.

"When the Imperial Force occupied the city, there was some apprehension as to their relations to the native inhabitants. However, this fear was unfounded for the population of Hongkong can be seen peacefully relying on the Japanese administration. They are now offering their wholehearted cooperation with our authorities on the various constructive enterprises under way. I am glad to say that everything in the city indicates a rosy future for its growth.

"The questions of currency, food and other supplies and trading in the city are generally going on smoothly. Such new measures as the devaluation of the Hongkong dollar in favor of the military scrip are also being put into operation with the understanding of the inhabitants. Special care has been taken as regards the distribution of food stuffs and, thanks to the barter system adopted in this connection, the inhabitants are well supplied with daily necessities.

"The various reconstructive measures in the lines of water transportation, electricity and water supply are being put into execution one after another under the direct control of the Government-General. Such industrial enterprises as the production of sugar, beer, and tobacco, left unattended since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, have been resumed. These activities are a very happy sign that Hongkong is increasing its importance as a key point in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Column in Katakana In Manila Newspaper Proves Most Popular

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—The Tribune, an English language newspaper published here, started today a Japanese Kana column, as it is the first day of the 'Japanese Language Week,' as a permanent feature of the journal for encouraging the spread of the Japanese language. In today's Kana column are published European war news and articles on Japan. The new column is being eagerly read and studied by the Filipino subscribers.

Central University Moves

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 20.—The National Central University located here will be moved into the former premises of the Ginling University about the middle of this month. The present premises of the University will be used for the affiliated middle and primary schools.

Kiangsu Boosting Output

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, August 20.—To bring down the prices of commodities which have been rising continuously, the Reconstruction Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government has drawn up a general program for accelerating the execution of a plan adopted some time ago for increasing the production of commodities.

China to Improve Schools

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 20.—Acting on a petition from Sun Chin-chang, Chief Procurator of the Kunshan District Court, the Ministry of Education has sent out circular instructions to all educational departments and bureaux to devise ways and means for the improvement of primary schools throughout the country.

BURMESE ANXIOUS TO STUDY IN JAPAN

Nippon's Guidance in Cultural, Industrial Fields Also Desired by Youths

Indicative of their yearning for Japan, the leader nation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, young intellectuals in Burma are longing to study in this country, according to the statements of those who attended the round-table conference of Burmese who once studied in this country held recently under the auspices of a Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondent in Rangoon.

Questions and answers exchanged at the conference follow:

Question: What is your view of how to further cement the friendly relation between Japan and Burma?

Answer by a Tokyo Higher Technical School graduate: Most of the Burmese are not acquainted with things Japanese and I think it necessary, first of all, to introduce Japan by every possible means.

Answer by a graduate of the Tokyo University of Technology: During my stay in Japan as a student I studied, through the good offices of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the educational methods in the national schools. As a result, I learned that as the Japanese are taught in accordance with the policy based upon loyalty and filial duty, all the graduates of the national schools are at once accomplished Japanese. For the enlightenment of the Burmese, introduction into Burma of the Japanese educational method is most required. And Burma must ask Japan, the leader nation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for guidance in the fields of education, culture and industries.

Answers by a graduate of Japanese girls' higher schools in Nagoya and Kyoto: I am teaching Japanese in the Japanese language school here. All the students of both sexes are earnestly desirous of studying in Japan. They are saving one rupee a day for raising funds to study in Japan.

Question: What was your inconvenience while in Japan?

Answer: Nothing particular in our daily life. However, because of our lack of knowledge of the Japanese language we felt it difficult to study with the Japanese students. So, I think it desirable that for students coming from various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, an educational institution be established to teach them Japanese so that they may study in the school they desire to enter, without confronting any language barrier.

POLICY FOR SPHERE GIVEN BY FUJIYAMA

Stresses Need of Sending Businessmen, Industrialists to Develop South

Commenting on the problem of developing the industries and resources of the Southern Regions, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who recently returned from the South after an intensive inspection tour in the capacity of civil adviser to the Navy, declared that it is important that small and medium businessmen and industrialists be sent from Japan to the South to develop commercial and industrial possibilities, in an exclusive interview with the Nichi Nichi on August 20, reports Domei.

However, he pointed out, the degree of the economic development of Japan and the Southern Regions is vastly different and the controlled economy of Japan cannot be applied directly in those areas without some modification.

Commenting on the huge supplies of sugar and rubber that will pile up if prewar production is maintained, he said that the output of sugar in Java will be reduced to about 600,000 tons from the prewar 1,500,000 tons, and production in the Philippines to about 150,000 tons from 900,000 tons. The acreage released by the reduction will be devoted to the cultivation of cotton, he said, adding that in other areas such as the Celebes, where more than 11,000 acres are under cultivation, cotton planting will be fostered. Plans are already under way, he said, to increase the acreage of cotton in the Celebes to more than 30,000 acres during next year.

With regard to the food problem, he said that steps are being taken to make the Southern Regions completely self-sufficient. The problem, he continued, is more in the nature of a transportation problem than a question of whether the regions can produce enough food or not. The staple food, rice, must be shipped from the producing centers to the consumers but in other foods, every district is self-sufficient in poultry, fruits and tapioca, he said.

Concluding, Mr. Fujiyama declared that settlers going to the Southern Regions must be broadminded, tolerant and full of positive energy to make not only their stake in the new country a success but to make the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere a success.

Press Comments

Saturday, August 22

ASAHI—Transfer of Powers to Control Bodies

NICHI NICHI—Settlement of the Problem of Shortening School Period

KOKUMIN—Administrative Simplification Plan Completed

Transfer of Powers to Control Bodies

ASAHI—The Commerce and Industry Ministry has just obtained a draft Imperial ordinance for the transfer of some of its powers to the 11 control associations under its jurisdiction and has at once forwarded it to the Planning Board. We must withhold comment until the authorities actually decide on the extent of powers to be transferred to the control bodies. At any rate, although the Commerce and Industry Ministry seems to have been rather tardy in undertaking the task which had been pending ever since the establishment of the first control association, considering the sharp changes taking place all round us, we may at least be grateful for the efforts made by the authorities.

One point calls for observation, however. It is reported that the various Ministries concerned are not necessarily in agreement on the question of transferring powers, so that the Commerce and Industry Ministry has prepared two alternative plans, one that it can enforce entirely on its own and another which can only be carried out by consent of the other Ministries concerned. This is an arrangement difficult for the people of this country to understand.

It has been the conviction of the Japanese people that the Government's consistent economic policy ever since the adoption of the new economic structure program is based on the formula of planned economy. If this fundamental point still stands intact, there is no question that such agencies as the control associations, which embody the public service nature of Government offices and the experience and knowledge of businessmen, must be organized so that intense and comprehensive planned economy may be enforced without fail.

It is with surprise, therefore, that we hear of any disagreement among the various Ministries in regard to the transfer of powers which is a step necessary to turn the control associations into agencies capable of effective control.

Perhaps among the opponents of the scheme there are those who feel that to invest the associations with governmental authority when they have not yet been adequately purified or strengthened would be unwise to say the least. Such a feeling is not entirely unreasonable but if there are defects in the existing control associations, the Government ought to exert further efforts to remedy them. We regret to see some Government authorities criticizing the incapacity of the control bodies, or even reverting to the old contention that such organizations are unnecessary, basing their argument on the results of the past without making the efforts necessary to improve them. We firmly believe that the thing to do is to nurture and promote the control associations as the machinery for the enforcement of planned economy.

Settlement of the Problem of Shortening School Period

NICHI NICHI—The Government has decided to effectuate from the next school year a major change in the educational system by shortening the five-year course in middle schools to four and the three-year one in higher schools to two. The step is a bold one, considering that the educational authorities had never dared to carry out such a sweeping renovation before the War of Greater East Asia.

The measure will not only enable the youth of Japan to go into business or secure positions earlier than hitherto but it will supply more men for the prosecution of the war and construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Moreover, it will also yield surplus schooling accommodation of one-fifth for middle schools and one-third for higher schools, so that it will be effective in easing the serious and even horrible entrance difficulties.

To be sure, even at present there is a provision for a four-year middle school student to enter a higher school, while the higher school course recently has been shortened to two and a half years, so that for bright students the new system will only mean a saving of half a year. But the provision holds good only for exceptional cases. If the curriculum remains the same, the education of graduates, from middle schools, higher schools, colleges and universities would be lowered in proportion to the shortened years. For university graduates there is to be provided institutes for post-graduate studies such as the university hall system we now have, so that the top level is likely to be raised rather than lowered. In the middle schools and higher schools the shortened years are to be made up for by increased efficiency in teaching. It is, however, not an easy matter to achieve qualitative improvement in the substance of education. The biggest problem lies in the quality and number of teachers and professors. Whether a sufficient number of good teachers can be secured or not will be the key to the success or failure of the shortened school system.

The so-called epochal renovation and enrichment policy is the watchword of the educational world but surely the authorities are not merely concerned with the shortening of the middle school and higher school courses. We expect the Government to carry out without fail a further and more fundamental renovation, that of connecting education and military service more closely and of increasing the proportion of the science and engineering facilities against the literary and juristic facilities.

Administrative Simplification Plan Completed

KOKUMIN—Following the decision on the administrative simplification plan accompanying the reduction in the number of central Government officials and employes, the Tojo Cabinet yesterday duly decided and announced similar simplification and retrenchment for the provincial and colonial government offices, thus completing the major reform to which it has set its hand.

The total reduction in the number of officials and employes now stands at more than 170,000, attesting to the daring nature of the reform.

The further simplification just announced is characterized by the fact that considerable changes are to be made in the structure of prefectural governments. The general affairs and education departments are to be abolished and an internal affairs department instituted. The governor's secretariat is to handle the budget, accounts, personnel and statistics. A secretary-general has been provided each secretariat, while the economic department is to be abolished in 10 prefectures and its affairs transferred to the internal affairs department. The public works departments of three prefectures have been abolished. Consequently, the number of departmental heads will considerably decrease. The new arrangement is calculated to speed up routine.

The object aimed at by the reform is to make the governmental structure fit for war in every way, to make officials work in the spirit of the men at the front. The reform will entail more or less added work for officials but it is certain to increase efficiency. It is hoped that the officials and employes dropped from the list will do their utmost in the various new fields to which they will be assigned.

LATEST ALLIED DEFEATS PROOF OF JAPAN'S POWER

Abortive U.S. Landing Attempt on Makin Island Eloquent Testimony

Competent Tokyo observers, commenting on the Imperial Headquarters' revelation made Friday afternoon that Japanese Forces on August 17, completely frustrated an American attempt to effect a landing on Makin Island of the Gilbert Group, declared that the Allies' latest abortive venture, coupled with the smashing defeat of the Anglo-American fleet in the Battle of the Solomons 10 days previous, has demonstrated "without a shadow of a doubt who dominates the Pacific warfront," states Domei.

Pointing out that a small and numerically inferior Japanese garrison fiercely repelled a landing party of some 200 American troops in furious hand-to-hand combat, these quarters said that the Japanese armed forces once again have convincingly manifested their superiority over the Allied troops.

Observers regarded the American attack on Makin Island as a desperate attempt on the part of the Allies to recoup as well as to camouflage their losses in the Battle of the Solomons.

They added that the dismal defeat of the American landing party, however, has proved that it is virtually impossible for the Allied navy to achieve any measure of success against the Japanese Navy.

U.S. Paper Cuts Society Page

SHANGHAI.—The Washington Post, in view of wartime conditions, has decided to dispense with its society page, explaining that "for the duration and probably longer, we are finished with society as such."

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Fall of Stalingrad Seen as Imminent

(Continued From Page 1)

motor vehicles, the statement declared.

Brazil Arrests Germans

Special to the Nichi Nichi

CANTON, August 21.—The Brazilian Government arrested 107 German residents yesterday, and at Rio de Janeiro, an anti-Axis demonstration was held, according to information received here.

Turkey Ready for Emergency

Domei

VICHY, August 21.—The Turkish Government is taking precautionary measures against the possibility of the Soviet Black Sea fleet being forced to flee to Turkish waters due to German pressure in the Caucasus, according to a Havas report received here yesterday from Ankara.

Japanese Internees Shifted

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson announced today that the Japanese residents, who were removed from the Pacific Coast will be interned in four districts in the States of Wyoming, Arkansas and Colorado and that these districts will be designated as military zones, according to a dispatch from Washington.

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PREMIER URGES VAST REFORMS FOR EDUCATION

Improvements Are Planned in National Schools, Cabinet Council Is Informed

TALKS ON TUBERCULOSIS

Government Will Strive to Wipe Out White Plague—Public Cooperation Is Asked

At a cabinet meeting held on Friday, Premier Hideki Tojo stressed the importance of the educational reform which is to be carried out, and also voiced the firm determination of the Government to wipe out the menace of tuberculosis. His statement, released through the Board of Information follows:

"In order to carry the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, it is an urgent necessity to effect a reform in education and to establish a national policy for the building of a healthy population.

"The Government has been earnestly studying these problems; a reform in the normal schools has been decided upon, and a reform of the entire school system will be carried out. Concerning the health policy, a concrete plan will be established toward the stamping out of tuberculosis."

Will Reform System

As a basic measure in strengthening the education of the people, the Government has decided on a reform of the educational system. A plan based on a report made by the Greater East Asia Construction Council has been made into a definite plan and at the regular Cabinet held on Friday the plan "concerning the shortening of the courses of study in middle schools, higher schools, and university preparatory schools" was presented and unanimously accepted after Minister of Education Kunihiko Hashida had explained it in detail.

The plans for the simplification of administration in Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Kwantung, the mandated South Sea Islands, Hokkaido and all prefectures, the Court of Administrative Litigation, and the business offices of the House of Peers and the Lower House were officially accepted after an explanation by Chief Secretary Naoki Hoshino of the Cabinet. Thus plans for administrative simplification have been completed for all government offices and will be carried out on October 1. Furthermore, the Government has decided to expand the plan for simplification to include all public organizations and national schools, and concrete plans will be made in the near future.

Anent the decision reached in the Cabinet meeting held on Friday as regards the basic principles underlying the preventive measures against tuberculosis, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi is quoted by Domei as having said the following:

Man Is Strength of Nation

"The source of national strength is found in 'man' more than in anything else. At the Cabinet meeting held today the basic principles underlying the preventive measures against tuberculosis have been decided. Thus, a strong national will for preventing and stamping out tuberculosis has been solidified. Now that an unshakably solid national will for the purpose has been founded, the Welfare Ministry as well as all the administrative fields of the other different Ministries will strive toward stamping out tuberculosis and thus with responsibility put into practice the national-health promotion policy of the Government.

"Simultaneously, it is expected that the different organizations will be mobilized in full, geographically and occupationally, and thus be made to contribute toward the development of the national-health promotion policy. In line with this, all the nationals should exert their utmost in seeing that their sincerity for serving their country, find expression in the materialization of the said national-health promotion movement.

"Preventive measures against tuberculosis do not merely imply medical preventive measures, but also the administering of the different preventive measures in all the fields of national livelihood. It is only thus that the health promotion movement for the servicemen or for the nationals can be brought to fruition, or that those who are possessed of poor health and therefore unable to serve in the army or engage in war industries on the home front, can be made to possess such health as will allow them to serve in the army or can be made to become strong enough to engage in war industries.

"Moreover, it is thus that strong and healthy young men and women can be brought up in Japan, or that several years hence Japan could be made to become a country having the least number of cases of tuberculosis in the world. I am firmly determined to have all the nationals do their utmost in contributing toward the national prosperity of Japan."

Premier Tells Need of Kindness In Talk to Prefectural Police

Expresses Satisfaction Over Efforts to Consolidate Home Front—Desires Further Cooperation Between People and Government

Addressing police chiefs from all parts of the country at a luncheon party given at the Premier's official residence at noon, Friday, Premier Hideki Tojo urged the police heads to think first and foremost of the welfare of the people in carrying out their duties.

Advocating what he termed the "paternal" form of government, the Premier stressed that a smoothly functioning administration can be attained only when all of the Government officials, including the police, have the habit of thinking in terms of the people.

The Premier reminded his hearers of the vital bearing the manner in which they perform their functions will have upon the question of strengthening the nation's domestic structure to the point where Japan will be absolutely sure of completely defeating her enemies.

Taking up the question of what the guardians of law have to do if they mean to discharge their duties satisfactorily in these momentous times, Premier Tojo told the police chiefs that the vital question was that in attending to matters under their jurisdiction their attitude must be an attitude of sharing the joys and sorrows of the mass of people.

When the police officers have such an attitude, the Premier went on, the way will have been laid for the smooth working of the whole administrative machinery. He said such an administration would be characterized by parent-like affection, a thing which has been particularly desired by him since he was called to the Premiership.

In the afternoon session of the police conference which is being held here, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa delivered an address in which he discussed in detail the important question of what constitutes the right attitude of police officers toward their duties in these momentous times when the nation is carrying on a struggle against antagonists whose complete destruction can only be brought about by the presentation of a united front by the nation, with officials and civilians cooperating closely.

The Home Minister's address for the most part was concerned with practical problems to be solved by the police officers if they would satisfactorily perform their functions.

The first task before the police at this time when the nation is facing a protracted war, the Minister said, is to help create an atmosphere permitting the people behind the guns to work cheerfully in their respective places of employment and to put up with the inconveniences which are certain to multiply as the war continues.

The Minister called upon his listeners to be firm in dealing with people who are so misguided as to act in a manner harmful to national unity.

The Minister also mentioned matters to which he expected the police officers throughout the country to give their particular attention, such as exercising a stricter control over expression of radical views and ideas, strengthening the system for the prevention of espionage, and improving the arrangements for the protection of the nation's soil from an air attack.

Mr. Yuzawa did not deal exclusively with matters of negative character, but also mentioned several things of positive nature. For instance, he told his hearers that it was for them to pay full respect to utterances and thoughts of the constructive type.

The substance of the Premier's address follows:

"By the Grace of the Throne Japan is progressing steadily. The

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE IN INDIA TO RETURN SHORTLY

Scheduled to Board Tatuta And Kamakura Maru at Lourenco Marques

Following the exchange of evacuees between Japan and America, the Anglo-Japanese exchange ships Tatuta Maru and Kamakura Maru are expected to arrive in Japan late in September. Out of the Japanese evacuees coming home aboard these ships are 784 Japanese from India. These Japanese evacuees sailed from Bombay on board the British ship City of Paris and are expected to arrive at Lourenco Marques late this month. There they will be transhipped on board the Tatuta Maru. Regarding this, the Foreign Office made the following statement at 5 p.m. on Friday, according to Domei:

"Japanese Government officials and residents in India, including those who were moved to India from Burma and Malaya after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, sailed from Bombay aboard the City of Paris for Lourenco Marques. There, they will join Japanese evacuees from the British Isles and Africa and in exchange for the British evacuees from East Asia will be transferred to the Tatuta Maru. The ship is expected to arrive in Yokohama late in September."

OPENING RITES SCHEDULED FOR ETHNOLOGICAL ORGAN

To Work on Research, Raising Funds and Training Students

Researches in ethnology, raising and donating research expenses for ethnological research organs, training of students in the subject, and publication of books and periodicals, are to be the work of the Ethnological Association, the opening ceremony of which was scheduled to be held yesterday at 5 p.m. at the Imperial Hotel, Domei reported.

The Association is to be an affiliated body of an ethnological research institute, to be organized under the direct control of the Education Ministry as an organ to shape scientifically Japan's ethnological policy.

Dr. Izuru Niimura, professor emeritus of the Kyoto Imperial University, is to become the president of the Association, while Toyosaburo Kikuchi, the Vice-Minister of Education, and Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, will be appointed as vice-presidents.

Noted scholars, financiers, and statesmen will be included in the membership, it was said.

RETURNING ENVOYS GRANTED AUDIENCE

Ambassadors Nomura, Kurusu And Ishii and Six Ministers Received by Emperor

His Majesty the Emperor yesterday morning received in audience Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu and Ambassador Itaro Ishii and six ministers who returned Thursday aboard the exchange vessels.

Dressed in military attire, His Imperial Majesty received in turn Ambassador Nomura, Ambassador Kurusu, Ambassador Ishii to Brazil, Mr. Kaname Wakasugi, Minister at large, Mr. Seijiro Yoshizawa, Minister to Canada, Mr. Tsuneo Yanai, Minister to Colombia, Mr. Ryuki Sakamoto, Minister to Peru, Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Minister to Mexico, and Mr. Masatoshi Akiyama, Minister to Panama. Later the party was received by Her Majesty the Empress. Mr. Yoshizawa, Mr. Yanai, Mr. Sakamoto and Mr. Miura were accompanied by their wives.

Following the audience granted by Her Imperial Majesty, Ambassador Nomura and Ambassador Kurusu alone were received in audience by His Imperial Majesty for a second time to report to the Throne details concerning the Japan-American talks.

GENERAL CHI INSPECTS FORCES IN MANCHOUKUO

Chief of Peace Preservation Corps in N. China Arrives At Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, August 21.—General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Commander-in-Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps in North China, and party arrived here at 11:50 a.m. today on an inspection tour of the Manchoukuo forces.

After visiting the Hsinking Shrine, War Memorial and the Empire Shrine dedicated to the loyal dead, the general and his party will attend a dinner given in their honor by Manchoukuo, from 6 p.m. today at the Chinese Embassy

WILLKIE SEES ROOSEVELT

Met in Conference—Hull, Litvinov Were Present

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Wendell Willkie, who will shortly make a trip in the Middle East and the Soviet Union, today conferred with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, it was reported here today from Washington.

SEE EARLY FALL OF NOVOROSSISK TO REICH FORCES

Russians Abandon Krasnodar After Suffering Severely —Germans Push Ahead

DON CROSSING ADMITTED

Soviet Troops Under Timoshenko in Crucial Position After 4 Weeks of Resistance

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—As Soviet forces have abandoned Krasnodar after receiving a serious blow at the hands of German forces, no obstacle is now left in the way of the Germans to occupy Novorossisk, the only important Soviet port left on the coast of the Black Sea, according to a report reaching here today.

The Luftwaffe at present is heavily bombing Novorossisk in preparation for the reduction of the strategic port. In order to avoid a total destruction, the Soviet Black Sea Fleet has already left the port for Batum, the same report disclosed.

In confirmation of the foregoing, another dispatch reaching here reveals that the Red forces are concentrated to the south of Krasnodar in order to check a further southward advance by the Germans. After annihilating the Soviets in the Krasnodar sector, the German forces have turned westward, starting a new drive against Novorossisk.

Whatever might be the future development, the early occupation of Novorossisk by the advancing German forces is now expected.

Crossing of Don Admitted

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Despite the repeated Soviet reports that the Red Army had been firmly keeping the German forces from crossing the Don River in the battles of the Kretskaya sector, a Reuters dispatch from Moscow yesterday finally admitted that the Nazi forces have succeeded in crossing the river to the eastern bank.

The Soviet forces under the command of Marshal Simeon Timoshenko are in a most critical position now after putting up a desperate resistance for four weeks in the defense of Stalingrad, the dispatch said.

Meanwhile, the German forces still on the western side of the Don River are continuously showering heavy shells on the Soviet positions on the opposite side of the river, it was said.

Russians Hard Pressed

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The German forces which crossed the Don River this morning at a point south of Kretskaya are exerting heavy pressure on the Soviet forces retreating in a southeasterly direction after a severe hand-to-hand fight, thus greatly endangering the strategic city of Stalingrad, according to reports reaching here.

Meanwhile, German units operating in the area northeast of Kotelnikovsk drove several wedges into the Russian defense lines along the Volga River sector and Stalingrad sector, it was said. A terrific and sanguinary battle is reported to be raging around a certain railway station between the German and Soviet forces.

In the Caucasian front, German forces are swiftly advancing toward

(Continued on Page 2)

ROUT AT DIEPPE DRIVING BRITISH TO DESPERATION

Tacit Admission of Hopelessness of Forming Second Front Made by London

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION MADE

Enemy Tanks Destroyed, Sealing Fate of Landing Party Which Was Isolated

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—Reports on the failure of the attempted Anglo-American landing on Dieppe drove the British into depths of despair, according to information received here from London.

The reports further reveal that London circles tacitly admit the hopelessness of the formation of a second front on the European continent. There are some who still insist that a landing should be effected in Norway, in case the Caucasus route is blocked. However, the general sentiment adversely reflects the second front issue, it was said.

Eye-Witness Account Given

Domei

BERLIN, August 20.—The first eye-witness account of the Allied landing operations on the western coast of France, and a vivid description of its miserable failure were carried by the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag today, by the pen of Robert Bauer, a war correspondent attached to the German Army.

At daybreak the citizens of Dieppe were rudely awakened by shrieking sirens, and amplifiers in the streets screamed in chorus "A British fleet has been sighted; they are nearing the French coast," writes the correspondent.

Presently, the enemy landing parties set foot on Dieppe port, and along the rugged cliffs they drove into the heart of the city followed by tank corps and began to assume a general offensive.

Enemy Tanks Destroyed

German forces showered shells and bombs upon the attackers from both land and air, and enemy tanks were destroyed one after the other. With the destruction of these tanks, the fate of the enemy landing parties became apparent every minute.

Faced with this unfavorable situation, the enemy evidently decided upon a retreat, for enemy transports at anchor off the coast poured out dense smoke-screens, and the landing parties made efforts to withdraw.

German heavy and light bombers at once got busy, dealing fatal blows to enemy landing boats and transports. Allied fighter planes doggedly challenged German bombers in an attempt to save the situation, but soon fell victims to German intercepter planes.

Shortly, the British landing parties became completely isolated. There was no alternative for them but to surrender, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the major battle ended in a glorious victory for the Germans.

Whatever British remnants dared to put up resistance, were all cleaned up by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the German correspondent reported.

French Landing Impossible

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—The failure of the Anglo-American landing operations launched yesterday at dawn on the French coast was

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, August 22, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Transfer of Functions

MIYAKO.—Transfer of a part of the functions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and other Government organizations to the heavy industry control associations has been urged by the public ever since the associations were established. Such action will do much to bring about a development of the associations. If we are not misinformed, the bill for the transfer of certain powers of governmental organs, which was approved by the Diet at the last session, was formulated with a view to stimulating the development of the associations. There are 13 of the associations in function, and the indications are that a number of other associations will be named at an early date. According to reports, the policy to be followed by the Government in transferring part of its functions to the associations has been decided on. There is everything to be said for the action if it results, as we hope, in the simplifying of the business of Government and in enabling the associations to make a fuller display of their usefulness as a means of controlling the more important of the nation's heavy industries.

The transfer of a portion of the powers of the Government to the control associations is expected to be brought about during October. We believe with the leaders of the control associations that the Government will not allow short-range views of the matter to influence it in determining what powers of the Government should be turned over to the associations.

The policy of the Government has hitherto been to extend the powers of the control organs by degrees. Much might have been said for the policy at the time the societies were formed for the first time. However, a change has since occurred in industrial conditions. The control bodies should be possessed of all the power necessary to enable them to achieve the purpose for which they were created, which is that of controlling heavy industries in a manner which will help the Government's policy of strengthening the

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON FORCES REPULSE 200 U.S. TROOPS ON ISLE IN NORTHERN GILBERTS

Despite Numerical Inferiority Japanese Trounce Foes

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

Americans Had Landed at Dawn August 17—Islands Taken at Outset of the War

Imperial Headquarters announced at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon that Japanese garrison forces on Makin Island, at the northern tip of the former British-owned Gilbert Islands, despite their numerical inferiority, completely repulsed approximately 200 American troops who effected a landing on the island at dawn on August 17. The Gilbert Islands were occupied by Japanese Forces at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia.

Makin Island north of the Gilbert Islands, which the enemy made a futile attempt to occupy early on the morning of August 17, was placed under Japans military occupation immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Gilbert Islands lie at a point about 300 nautical miles southeast of the Marshal group of the mandated Japanese South Seas and about 1,000 nautical miles northeast of the Solomon Islands, where the Japanese fleet recently soundly defeated the combined Anglo-American fleet.

When the counter-attack on the Solomon Islands by the combined Anglo-American forces was miserably frustrated, as a result of the furious onset of Japanese navy units, they attempted to attack Makin Island in the small hours of August 17. About 200 enemy soldiers, Domei reports, came ashore and started an offensive against the Japanese guards there. Nothing daunted, the Japanese men on guard duty there, though far outnumbered, fought bravely and after a severe hand-to-hand fighting at various places the defenders successfully repulsed the attackers. The fighting continued into the following day.

The attackers were demoralized when they found that the Japanese defense men would yield not an inch of ground, and finally fled leaving the dead bodies of their comrades. Their attempts to counter-attack Japanese bases have thus completely failed.

The Gilbert Islands, sometimes called Kingsmill Islands, in the mid-western Pacific, begin slightly north of the Equator and only a little west of the 180 meridian line. These 16 or more small islands, a chain of coral atolls comprising an extensive archipelago belonged to Great Britain. The area is 166 square miles and population (1926) was 23,250 of which in 1921, 264 were Europeans. The principal crops are pandanus and coconut and perhaps a few breadfruit. These few plants together with the sea products are the only means of food. Phosphate, copra and shark fins are exported.

The islands were discovered by John Byron, English seafarer, in 1765. They were claimed as protectorates by Britain in 1892 and annexed as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in 1915.

British and American missions have been at work.

At one time around 1878-1884, the islands were so densely populated that some of them were introduced to Hawaii as laborers.

Allies Suffered Bloodiest Reverse In Dieppe Operations Since Dunkirk

Dead Tired and Battered, Wounded Commanders From French Coast Streamed Into Dressing Room for Treatment, Eyewitness Says

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The attempted landing by the Allied forces on Dieppe on the French coast was the "bloodiest" Allied reverse since Dunkirk, Leo Disher, a United Press war correspondent, reported from a "field dressing station on the South coast of England."

His description follows:

"Dead-tired and battered, wounded commandos from the French coast streamed into this dressing station for the treatment of their arm, leg, face wounds—their price for the Dieppe raid.

"Many of them were suffering from the shock of exposure and others were dressed in makeshift dressing.

"Men hobbled in from the bloodiest behind the lines scene since Dunkirk, with the uniforms of many ripped in shreds. Probably England has not seen a "behind the lines" dressing station such as this since the last World War. Men suffered silently. Doctors moved about among the wounded quietly, bandaging. Many silently smoked the first cigarettes they had in several days.

"The dressing room consists of one large room, makeshift beds, makeshift operating tables, on which men are lying. Stretchers are placed around the room. Those who are able to walk hobble along between the shoulders of stretcher bearers.

"Outside the dressing room, ambulances are arriving with more seriously wounded soldiers who are carried into the brightly-lighted dressing room.

"One major knelt on the ground, muttering repeatedly to himself, 'I don't see how in the name of hell I came through it.'"

Germans Welcome Curiosity

Domei

BERLIN, August 20.—Commenting on the Reuters report that the British large-scale attempt to invade the European continent was only to find out the actual strength of the German defenses, a competent military commentator here today informed the German News Agency that German defenses undoubtedly have revealed to the British all they want to know.

When told that Reuters reported the results of the attempted landing to be encouraging, the commentator declared that it was indeed very encouraging for the Germans but not for the British.

Continuing, the military expert, in commenting on the question asked by Reuters as to what would happen if the Allies successfully landed 10,000 or even 100,000 men, he stated that they would be defeated just as the invasion troops were defeat-

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH HID BEHIND CANUCKS AT DIEPPE

Anticipating Defeat, They Sent Canadians to Try Landing, Comments Hori

Commenting on the landing of the Allied forces on the coast of northern France, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular press conference of foreign correspondents today, stated that the British Military Headquarters must have anticipated heavy losses in men and material as is shown by the fact that, instead of sending their own forces, they sent mostly Canadian soldiers.

"Foreseeing the British defeat and the resultant disappointment on the part of the Allied people," said Mr. Hori, "the British authorities, the moment they announced the landing, called it a 'raid' instead of an 'invasion.'

"After the disastrous defeat," continued Mr. Hori, "they are telling the world that they have gained a vital experience, just like the statement made by U.S. Admiral Joseph E. King of the Combined Fleet after the Battle off the Solomons."

"As far as Britain is concerned," the Spokesman said, "the landing was worth the try because the unfortunate victims were not Britons but mostly Canadian soldiers."

"At any rate," Mr. Hori declared, "I hope that this was not a part of the much-heralded second front. If this is the only result of the conferences held in Washington and Moscow," the Spokesman remarked sardonically, "I'm afraid the world will become too uneventful for us and for you pressmen."

With regard to the plan of the Government-General of Chosen sending Chosenese officials to the Southern Regions, the Spokesman stated that inasmuch as the officials of Chosenese origin are treated in the same way as the Japanese, it is possible that they have been allowed to volunteer for the posts in the southern occupied areas.

VIRAYODHA FOR HSINKING

New Thai Minister Leaves Tokyo For Manchoukuo Post

Major-General Luang Virayodha, newly appointed Thai Minister to Manchoukuo, departed for his new post on Thursday afternoon, Domei reports.

Among the crowd to see Major-General Virayodha off at the Tokyo Station were the officials representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Manchoukuo and Thai Embassies.

The new Thai Minister is expected to arrive at Hsinking on the evening of August 22.

U.S. ADMITS LOSSES IN THE SOLOMONS

104 Planes Destroyed in Battle, Chief of American Army Air Force Announces

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The first air-raid alarm was sounded this morning in the cities of Brisbane, Tweed Heads, 80 kilometers south of Brisbane and Oallangata, 77 kilometers south of Brisbane, all situated on the East coast of Australia, the Headquarters of the Allied Forces in Southwestern Pacific announced, according to a report from Melbourne.

The report added that Australian Premier and Mrs. John Curtin were just leaving Brisbane after a visit there, when the air-raid alarm was sounded.

In announcing their losses in the Battle off the Solomons, Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Air Force, made known yesterday that a total of 104 planes were destroyed, according to a radio broadcast from Washington intercepted in Canton, reports the Asahi.

Trying to Drag Brazil

Utilizing the sinking of a Brazilian transport by a German submarine recently, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, in his declaration of August 18, apparently is trying to drag Brazil into the present World War by recalling the friendship shown by the country in the first World War, according to an Asahi report received here from Buenos Aires.

Although Brazil stands at a crossroad, undecided as to whether to declare war or not, it is believed doubtful that the country will enter the war, the report stated.

KODAMA GOING TO BATAVIA

Domei

SURABAYA, August 21.—Count Hideo Kodama, highest adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the East Indies, has recovered from his recent illness and will return to Batavia tomorrow, it was learned today.

Count Kodama was taken ill while on an inspection trip through Borneo and the Celebes Islands and had been confined to the Army Hospital here.

Many Join E. Asia League

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 20.—As a result of the membership campaign launched by the Shanghai branch of the China Foundation of the East Asia League early in May, 1,564 new members have been enlisted up to the end of July. More new members are expected to join the League in course of time.

Canton Urges Savings

C.P.S

CANTON, August 19.—The Canton branch of the Central Reserve Bank of China is planning to establish a Savings Department to handle savings accounts in addition to the business of remittances and note issues.

TO TEST AIR ALARM

Today at 11 a.m. a test air-raid alarm will be sounded in the cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Kawasaki. Ten sirens, each lasting 6 seconds, will go off at the interval of 3 seconds. 3 minutes later, an all-clear signal will be sounded, lasting 1 minute. The public are requested not to take this for a real air-raid alarm.

Owners or persons who are in charge of sirens, are requested to repair them when their machines are found to be out of order.

BIG DEMONSTRATION IS HELD IN BOMBAY

Anti-British Parade Is Staged By Indian Patriots—New Clash With Police Occurs

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—A big demonstration parade was staged in Bombay in protest to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress Party, according to information received here today.

The parade resulted in several clashes with the police, the report stated.

Indian Worsen Situation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—The British attempt to suppress news of the anti-British demonstrations in India has only served to give impetus to the aggravation of the Indian-managed newspapers to suspend publication. The dearth of the news, however, has resulted in the circulation of rumors, including the rumor that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is in grave danger of being killed. The Indian masses are spreading such rumors from mouth to mouth as reliable facts, thereby adding fuel to anti-British sentiment among the Indian public.

Chungking Greatly Alarmed

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Greatly alarmed by the smashing drive of the Germans into the Caucasus and the possible advance of the German forces into West Asia, Ta Kung Pao mouthpiece of the Chungking Kuomintang, editorially pointed out that if the Germans enter West Asia, the Allies' supply artery to the Soviet Union will be completely cut off and further isolate India and Chungking, according to a report from Chungking today.

The paper sounded a note of warning that the Allies must promptly launch an offensive against the Axis Powers, the report adds.

Argentinan Attacks British Hypocrisy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—Dr. Alfred L. Palacios, leader of the Argentine Socialist Party, made a scathing attack in the Upper Chamber today against the merciless oppression of the Indian people by the British authorities.

Although Britain always has posed as a champion of the welfare of mankind and custodian of the basic principles of civilization, British authorities are resorting daily to the most uncivilized and cruel acts in India. It is high time that Britain revoked before the world its pronouncement that it is fighting for the freedom of the democracies, Dr. Palacios said.

Calling upon Britain to bear in mind that spiritual hostility transcends war of destruction, the Argentine socialist leader asserted that Britain will not be able to suppress the spiritual hostility of the Indian people at the point of the bayonet. He also pointed out that British actions in India are the height of inconsistency.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

nation's wartime structure.

Australia's Position in the Pacific

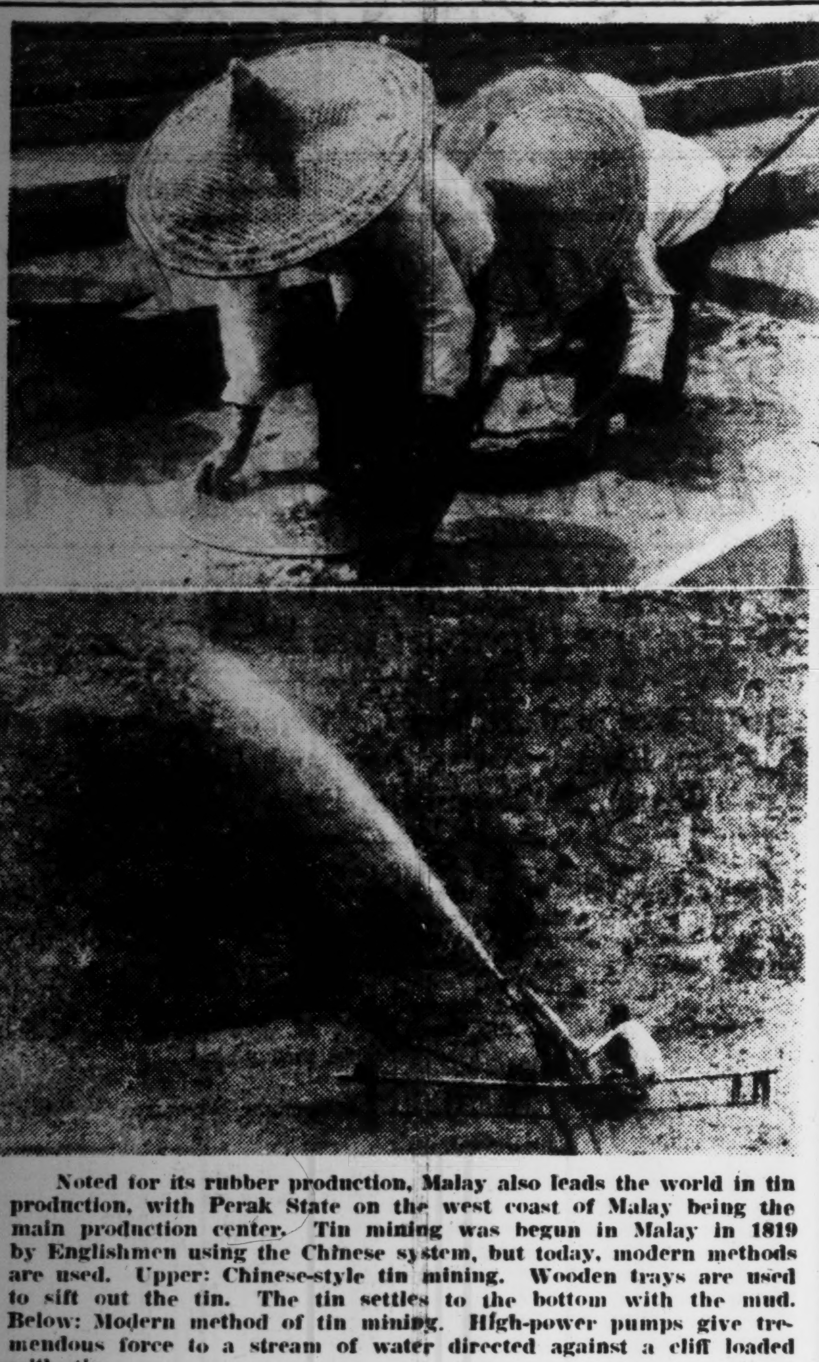
CHUGAI—What would be the position of Australia in the Pacific is a question of vital importance today. This may clearly be shown by the fact that Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia recently admitted the loss of its cruiser Canberra in the Sea Battle off the Solomons. The heavy losses suffered by the American-British-Australian combined fleets off the Solomons at the hands of the Imperial Naval Forces will no doubt have a far-reaching effect on the mapping out of the future destiny of Australia. Gradually but inevitably Australia is becoming helplessly isolated in the Pacific. There is no gainsaying the fact that Australia has reaped what it had sowed, and therefore it has none to blame but itself. Then what will become of its fate remains a question. Gathering whatever is available, it is not difficult to vision what is in store for it in future.

It may be too cruel to put Australia in the category of a doomed country, but there is no help for it, inasmuch as Australia itself has no actual power of its own to defend itself. To be sure, it may rightly be said that it deserves all that is coming to it, for it is to be recalled that Australia has been vauntingly advertising its strength, even going so far as to boast that the nation is powerful enough to deal a crushing blow to Japan. However, the truth was that it has been relying on the armed strength of America and Britain, particularly of the latter, in carrying on its disadvantageous war with Japan thus far. In fact this is like a fox presenting a bold front under the aegis of a tiger.

Under the circumstances, it is but natural that such would be the destiny of Australia sooner or later, meaning it would have to be relegated to the category of a doomed country. There is nothing strange in this. No doubt America and Britain have been sparing no effort in extending their respective aid to Australia thus far, but it is clear that the primary purpose of so doing was not to extend the aid to it in the true sense of the word, but rather to preserve it as their base for maintaining their safety as well as for using it for launching their offensive against Japan. This being the case, both America and Britain will continue to extend their respective aid to Australia even in the future. However, such aid can do nothing for Australia now in view of the fact that Japan already has gained control of the sea and air near and around the country. What inevitably remains for Australia now is to be left isolated and helpless in the Pacific, for such is the destiny to which it is doomed. No matter how clever he may be, even MacArthur is helpless in relieving Australia of its miserable plight.

If there had been great men or eminent statesmen in Australia, surely they would not have caused the country to take the course which it is taking at present. It is to be recalled that Australia, when the situation in East Asia had become tense, took every advantage of it and went so far as to become one of the links encircling Japan and to menace the territorial integrity of Japan by relying on the armed strength of America and Britain. Thus Australia committed a great blunder. Even today, if there were great and far-sighted statesmen in Australia, they might be able to devise some way by which the country might be saved from being doomed. However, it is regrettable there is no one such caliber and today what remains for Australia is to tread the one-way path leading to its destruction.

Malay Leads World in Tin Output



Noted for its rubber production, Malay also leads the world in tin production, with Perak State on the west coast of Malay being the main production center. Tin mining was begun in Malay in 1819 by Englishmen using the Chinese system, but today, modern methods are used. Upper: Chinese-style tin mining. Wooden trays are used to sift out the tin. The tin settles to the bottom with the mud. Below: Modern method of tin mining. High-power pumps give tremendous force to a stream of water directed against a cliff loaded with tin.

Need of Kindness Stressed by Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

other factors of this highly satisfactory state are the very brillant victories which have been scored by the Imperial Forces and the unity among the people behind the guns.

"I have noted that you are effectively employed by day and by night in the vanguard of the forces concerned with the maintenance of peace and order in the country. My thanks are due to you who performed your duties so satisfactorily during the campaign of the general election this spring.

Real Warfare Is Ahead

"You already are aware that we have to push our military, diplomatic, economic, and thought wars against America and Britain with increased vigor if we are to see that our antagonists are brought to their knees. I am saying the plain truth when I tell you that real warfare is ahead of us. This is why I point out to you the necessity with which our country is confronted of strengthening to the state of perfection the various arrangements in the country behind the guns. It is time for the officials and civilians to lock themselves up into one body to achieve the aims of our war.

"Your role in the conduct of the war is very large. Oftener than before you will have to come face to face with questions bearing on the living of the people in the discharge of your duties as officials in charge of matters relating to the administration of police. This consideration is in the mind of the Government when it expects much from you.

"I am a believer in the paternal form of administration as I may call it. I have been requiring all Government officials to attend to administrative matters as a parent looks after the affairs of a son. I wish you, police officers, to pay particular attention to this point.

"I am greatly concerned to see that you are really interested in sharing the joys and sorrows of the people and everything you do with the people is inspired by the spirit of devotion."

Deeply Moved by Message

The Home Minister's address was in substance as follows:

"I was deeply moved by the fact that His Majesty the Emperor recently granted a message to the Premier in which His Imperial Majesty was pleased to express Himself satisfied with the state of affairs in the country as revealed in the reports of the Chamberlains who had toured the country.

"I was deeply moved again when His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to bless me with words on the occasion when I submitted to the Throne my report on general conditions in the country.

"I take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Imperial Forces whose successes since the beginning of the war have brought about the complete elimination of hostile forces and influences from Greater East Asia.

"You are entitled to my gratitude for the manner in which you discharged your duties during the last general election.

"As the war drags on, there is every reason to expect that it will become harder for the people to subsist. It is the duty of you, police officers, to see that there is a cheerful atmosphere in the country, and that the people are only too glad to sacrifice their amenities for the country.

Kindness Stressed

"I will speak of some of the things which I expect you to bear in mind. In the first place, you are required to be kind to the people with whom you are in touch in the course of the discharge of your duties. In the second, anything you do in dealing with the general public is in keeping with the realities of the situation in the living of the people."

REGULATIONS FOR PRICES OF HOTELS IN JAPAN SET

Prefectural Governments Notified—Outline of Ruling Given

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to regulate hotel charges and has notified the Prefectural Governments throughout the country on the new regulation on Thursday, says the Nichi Nichi.

Highlights of the new decree are as follows:

(1) The charges of Japanese inns shall be decided according to the class of the inns. The classification will be conducted by a special commission organized by the officials concerned under the prefectural governor, the managers of inns and others.

(2) "Chadai" or gratuities shall be abolished. A tip less than 20 per cent of the total of inn charges and food prices is allowed to be accepted.

(3) The total of room charges and prices of two meals (breakfast and dinner) shall not exceed ¥8 for one day.

The above decree is effective for Japanese inns exclusively. The charges of foreign-style hotels will be decided later by a special commission.

China Ups School Training

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 20.—The Ministry of Education has issued instructions to various provincial and municipal departments and bureaux of education to extend the period of practical training for the students of normal schools to cover not only the second but also the first term of the last year of the course in order to better qualify the students for the practical work which they may be called upon to do after graduation.

MITO SCHOOL BEGAN LOYALIST CAMPAIGN

Influence of Rai Sanyo's History of Japan on People Significant

Briefly speaking, it can be said that one of the main causes which brought about the Meiji Restoration Movement was the teachings professed in the Mito School of Thought during the declining years of the Tokugawa Shogunate. These teachings, after once being printed in a history written by Rai Sanyo during that period, soon incited the people of Japan into opposing the decadent ideas of the existing regime. Great emphasis is placed on Rai Sanyo's book, in an article contributed by Fuminori Nishimura, which appears in the August issue of "Sozo." The gist of his article follows:

It has often been said that the creator of any new idea or teaching hardly ever lives long enough to see them put into practice. This experience applies in the case of Mitsukuni Tokugawa. He was the son of Yorifusa Tokugawa, the first lord of the Mito clan who had so founded this Mito School. However, it was not until the time when Mitsukuni took over the school that it gained any power.

Mito School as Root

The teachings of the Mito School, in a word, was the manifestation of the great loyalist movement which lasted for 259 years of the whole existence of the Mito clan. The teachings of the Mito School were woven into the Dai Nippon History, which compilation was started by Mitsukuni Tokugawa. The compilation continued up to the time of Kuniyori Tokugawa, the present head of the family, who presented the compiled history to the Imperial Court in 1906.

The enterprise of the Mito clan is worthy of mention not only from the standpoint of the enhancement of the loyal Japanese spirit but also because of the greatness in scale, unparalleld in the history of history compilation.

Although some often refer to Daini Yamagata, Umon Fujii, Shikibu Takeuchi, and others as pioneer loyalists, in reality, these men have themselves been stimulated by the Mito School.

Started Writing At 17

Rai Sanyo started his writings at the age of about 17 or 18, and completed his work at the age of 47. During the period of some 20 years, his whole energy was devoted to the enterprise. For his efforts his compensation was negligible. His historical work had no opportunity of being published during his life time.

He did not want any publicity on his book. Through the introduction of Beian Ichikawa, his friend, he sent his copies to Shibutsu Okubo, a loyalist poet, to be reviewed.

The poet highly praised the work and since that time Rai came to be known in literary circles in Edo.

The history of Japan by Rai was published by the Matsudairas in Kawagoe. The then lord of the Matsudairas in Kawagoe was Naoharu Matsudaira, the eighth son of Nariaki Matsudaira, who was the famous wise lord of the Mito clan.

The lord of the Matsudaira clan in Kawagoe not only urged the people of his clan to read Rai Sanyo's history, but also exerted his efforts for circulating the books all over the country with the object of diffusing the loyal spirit through the medium of the book.

Rout at Dieppe Driving British To Desperation

(Continued From Page 1)

attributed to the unexpectedly strong and complete defense of the German positions, during a round-table conference of the military leaders of the British land, sea and air forces, as well as military leaders of the United States Army and Canadian forces in Britain, according to information from London.

Discussions were centered around the question of why the damages inflicted on them were so great. The Anglo-American military leaders came to the conclusion that no matter what the size of the landing operations is, it is impossible to make a successful attempt on the French coast, concluded the information.

STEPHAN HORTHY DIES ON E. FRONT

Vice-Regent of Hungary Killed In Action Fighting With Comrades

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 20.—Stephan von Horthy, son of Admiral Nicolas Horthy, Regent, has been killed in action on the Eastern Front fighting wih the Hungarian forces, it was disclosed here today.

Meantime, preparations to celebrate the Hungarian National Day were cancelled when news of the death was first received, it was said.

Was Populor Figure

The late Vice-Regent Stephan Horthy de Nagybanya, who was killed on the Eastern front, was one of the most popular figures in Hungary, not only because of his high office but as a distinguished pilot and a promoter of Hungarian flying, the Hungarian telegraphic news agency reported yesterday according to Domei.

Stephan Horthy was 37 years of age and was born in Pola Istria, Italy, and he unanimously was elected Vice-Regent on February 19, 1942 by both Houses of the Hungarian Parliament.

After finishing his course as engineer at the Technical Academy in Budapest, Stephan Horthy entered the Royal Hungarian Steel, Iron and Machine-Building Works of which later he became acting general-manager.

He resigned from the organization in 1940 to become president of the Hungarian State Railways with the title of Under-Secretary of State. In the same year he was elected a member of the Upper House.

For many years he devoted himself to flying and was known to be an excellent pilot. On May 1, 1942 he volunteered for the front as a First-Lieutenant of the reserve forces. Since then he participated in fighting at the head of his chaser squadron and repeatedly distinguished himself on the fronts.

In a supplement to the 15th Hungarian army report of August 8 his name was especially mentioned.

(Ed. Note:—In yesterday's evening edition, a report by the Yomiuri-Hochi reported the death of Regent Horthy of Hungary. It was not the Regent who was killed in action but his son Stephan.)

Dieppe Fiasco Worst Since Dunkirk Defeat

(Continued From Page 1)

ed yesterday.

The German News Agency then revealed that Reuters declared that the Allied losses were heavy but one had to reckon with heavy losses as a result of such an attack.

In reply to this, the expert declared that Germans are also of the opinion that the enemy must reckon with heavy losses as the result of such an attack.

The commentator then refuted the Reuters claim that the Germans also suffered heavy losses.

Continuing, the German News Agency representative disclosed that the British News Service characterizd the British operations as a success and that they were carried out according to plan.

To this, the commentator declared that he hopes the enemy will have many more "successes" as the attempted landing on the French coast, adding significantly that he believes the plans were carried out as desired since the attack was launched and the German defense went into action and chased the enemy systematically out of Europe.

Amateur Salvage Men of Japanese Navy Snatch Freighter Luzon From Briny Deep

The Japanese Navy has scored another success, not in sea battle, but this time in the salvage of a freighter, the Luzon, 1,679 tons, which had been sunk in the waters north of the port of Cebu in the Philippines, soon after the start of the current war, according to a dispatch from a Navy reporter to the Asahi dated August 12.

The Luzon was sunk by warplanes of the Imperial Navy off Mactan, north of Cebu harbor, immediately after the outbreak of the war. The officers of an unnamed department of the Japanese Navy, thinking that the freighter, when refloated, would prove useful, set to work on the salvage of the Luzon in their spare time.

Paymaster Lieutenant M led the men of the Navy in the enterprise. The work was completed in an amazingly short period and the refloated freighter was transferred to Wharf No. 2 at Cebu Port recently.

Noteworthy is the fact that the salvage was successfully carried out, not by experts in this line, but by pure amateurs. It is considered that the remarkable success was due simply to the enthusiasm of both the leaders and the workers who undertook the enterprise.

See Early Fall Of Novorossisk To Reich Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

Novorossisk, in pursuit of the Soviet troops beating a retreat from the Krasnodar sector, it was learned. The report added that the major part of the Novorossisk Railway has fallen into the hands of the German units.

Second Front in Caucasus?

All evidence points to the conclusion that Prime Minister Churchill made his recent trip to Moscow to persuade Premier Josef Stalin to form a second front, not in western Europe as the latter requested, but in the Caucasus area through a mobilization of both Soviet and British forces, the Asahi reported yesterday morning from Shanghai quoting various dispatches received there from European capitals.

According to a Stockholm dispatch of the Transocean News Agency, the Asahi said, the British press, with the exception of the Manchester Guardian, made no fuss over the absence of mention concerning a second front in the Anglo-Soviet communique issued after the Churchill-Stalin conference in Moscow.

The British press, the report observed, interpreted Churchill's visit as a mission to convince Premier Stalin that the present world situation hardly warrants the formation of a second front in Western Europe and that therefore it should be staged in the West Asia area.

Supporting this theory, the London Daily Express declared that the British 9th army in Palestine and the 10th army in Iran would be sent to reinforce the Red army fighting in areas north of where these British forces are now stationed. Similar suggestions were advanced by the London Times, the dispatch asserted, when it declared that the Red troops in the Caucasus sector have been severed from their main forces by the increasing onrush of the German armed might, which is advancing in the direction of the Caspian Sea, thereby causing the British and Soviet forces to cooperate more closely than previously.

Native Bank at Soochow

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 20.—With a view to accelerating the economic development of peace areas, some prominent financial magnates in Shanghai have secured the approval of the Ministry of Finance for the establishment of a native bank to be known as Yung Hua Native Bank at Soochow.

SELANGOR YOUTHS PROUD OF BEING CALLED ASIATIC

Graduates of Koa School in Shonanto Thank Governor For Education

"That we were able to learn Japanese and to grasp fully the true meaning of the 'Nippon Seishin' (Japanese spirit), which is almost incomprehensible to Occidentals in the short three months of our attendance at the Koa Training Institute in Shonan City proved that we are true Asiatics," declared 10 of the 13 graduates of the school comprising the first graduating class during their first visit on Governor Kikuchi of Selangor State, according to the Nichi Nichi, says Domei.

All born in Selangor, the ten youths, seven Malayans, two Indians and one Chinese returned to Kuala Lumpur on August 16 immediately after their graduation on the 15th and visited the Governor.

They told the Governor that they are confident that the youth of Malaya can be just as intelligent and constructive as the youth in any country when given the proper education and guidance.

Established three months ago in Shonan City with the object of training Malayan-born youths for leadership in all phases of governmental, agricultural and cultural activities in Malaya, the Institute graduated its first class on August 15. While most of the graduates of the Institute will immediately embark upon a public career in their home states, it is understood that the more promising youths will be sent to Japan for further higher and specialized study.

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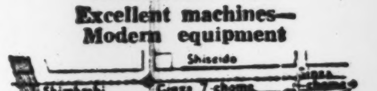

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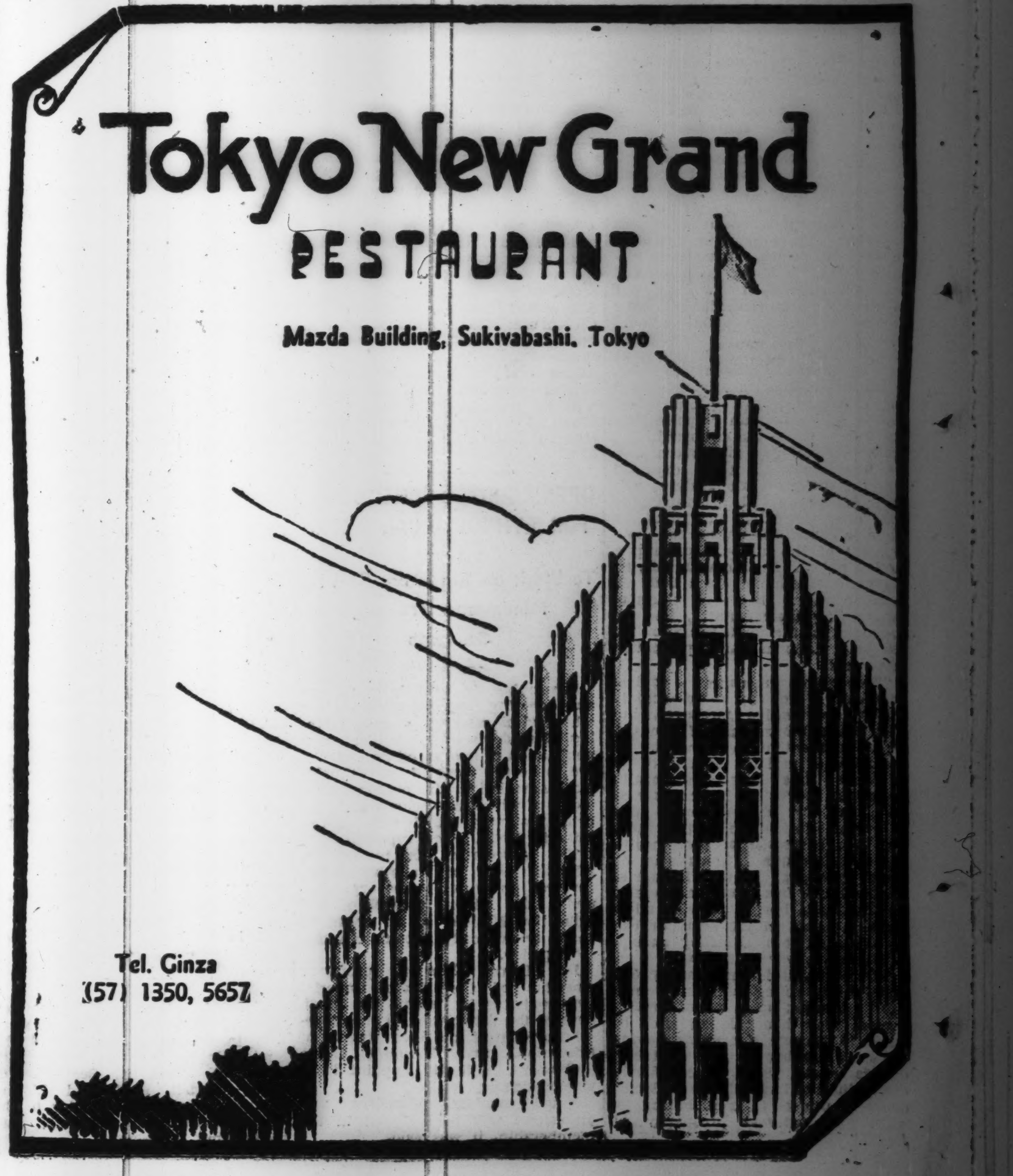

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NATURE SEEN BASIS OF SOUTHERN MYTHS

Newsmen Gather Many Romantic Legends—Soldiers Dwelt in Haunted House

In the countries in the South there are many folk-lores which have been handed down from generation to generation, some of which are connected with tropical trees and animals living in the river. Faithful to legend, the Indonesians keep the custom of wearing short swords or knives strung to their belts. The legend in connection with this old custom was recently narrated by a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Batavia, Java, in the following vein:

In olden days, some time before Mohammedanism was introduced in Java, the island was ruled by many feudal kings. One of these rulers, King Jamoijaja, was said to have been so strong that he was never defeated in battles. The people attributed his strength to the sword he always carried and believed that the sword was imbued with some mysterious power. The same sword was said to have been presented to him by a hermit with the warning that should the king lose the sword he would simultaneously lose his power.

With the object of depriving King Jamojaja of his mysterious power, another king stole into his bedroom with some of his warriors one stormy night, taking full advantage of the terrific sounds of the wind and rain. Not only did they successfully steal the sword, but they also kidnapped the king and put him in the dungeon of their palace.

Had Beautiful Dream

King Jamojaja, during his confinement in the dark dungeon, one night had a beautiful dream in which an angel prophesied that he would be able to obtain another sword. However, before he had any time to ask how he could acquire it the angel disappeared. When he awoke, he saw nothing but moonlight peeping through the cracks of the dungeon wall. But when he fell asleep again, a beautiful goddess appeared in another dream, bringing the happy prophecy that a male baby would be born to him and his wife, with the infant carrying a knife with him.

Before long, King Jamojaja was freed and sent back to his own palace on condition that he should surrender all his swords and other military weapons to his rival king. Returning to his palace, he was one day visited by a hermit who told him that he would be given a more superior sword than the one which was stolen, by Allah, God of the Mohammedans. Branded as an imposter, however, the hermit was thrown into prison. Shortly after this incident, the queen gave birth to a male baby. When the king looked at the baby, he found a shining gold sword on the end of a golden string which was tightly grasped by the left hand of the baby. He immediately recalled the words of the hermit and ordered his subordinates to bring him to his presence. The hermit, by this time too weak to stand or kneel,, crawled before the king and said to him, "The prince, when he is crowned, will rule the country with strength and power granted by the gold sword. It is the will of Allah that you and all your countrymen should possess swords of the same type as the gold one." After uttering these words, the old hermit quietly passed away. The king, who by now deeply regretted the fact that he had imprisoned the innocent hermit, named the sword "Pampaty" after his former captive.

The Indonesians who firmly believe in the legend make their swords in the form of a snake, the same as that of the one brought into the world by a baby prince.

Tale of a Banyan Tree

Another legend was also told by a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Batavia, based on an old Banyan tree which the native people believed was the dwelling place of a holy spirit.

Years and years ago there lived a king called Kumuran who ruled a large portion of Java. In fact, he ruled over a much larger territory than any other king. His eldest son Jomojojo was loved and respected by all his countrymen for his handsome appearance and his dauntless bravery. He was as quick as a fawn and as strong as a tiger. Whenever the people saw him, they knelt before him and worshipped him as if he were a god descended from heaven.

Despite his popularity, the prince was not happy in the palace, because the queen, his step-mother, did not love him and wanted to have the crown given to her own son in the event of the King's demise. The queen was so beautiful that the old king loved her more than he did anyone else in the world.

One day she went up to her King to serve him some coconut milk. On this occasion, she was dressed more beautifully than usual, because she embraced an evil scheme in her mind and needed the king's consent to carry it out. Smiling by she said "Won't you let my son rule the country just for once? Can't you send your son into the mountains and let him stay there, telling him that there is an intrigue against his life and that he should be away from the palace?" The king could not refuse the request, and immediately ordered his son to leave the palace.

On the night before his departure, the evil queen put some poisonous drug into the pitcher which was placed by the bedside of the prince. As soon as dawn broke, the prince drank some water from the pitcher and prepared to leave the palace, telling his young wife, who was bent, with sorrow, to be of good cheer.

Prince Jomojojo and his beautiful wife walked on into deep forests. When they reached a valley far away from the villages below, the prince suddenly felt the effect of the poison and died leaving his loved princess all alone in the mountains. Heartbroken, she cried and cried, clinging to her husband's dead body. At that moment, a god of matrimony appeared before her. She then begged him to give back life to the corpse, but the god said, "I cannot give life to the dead, but I will transform him into a big handsome tree to which I will give eternal life."

As soon as those mysterious words were whispered to her, she saw her husband stand, growing tall and stretching his arms high toward the sky. His beautiful long hair which grew longer and touched the ground, turned into a grey color and finally changed into fine roots. The princess became dumbfounded when she saw her husband's body covered with brown bark and many fresh branches growing from his two arms. These branches then became covered with green leaves, while his legs sank deep into the ground.

Finishing his miraculous work, the god solemnly said to the princess, "Your husband has become a god. From this time on, the tree will be worshipped by all the people in the island. Kings and beggars alike will make offerings to the spirit of the tree. Anyone who cuts the tree will be doomed to become a beggar and his children will die young." Leaving these words, the god vanished. A short while later, the princess died of a broken heart. At her death, she was transformed into a spring by the side of the tree.

The evil queen duly met her death in agony and suffering, while her son, ten years old, prayed to the gods to transform him into a bird so that he could go away in search of his brother. It is said that one day a pretty bird flew out of the palace and disappeared into the woods.

The old banyan-tree in the deep forest in Batavia is still seen standing with its branches stretching high into the azure sky, the trunk covered with green vines. The islanders who have handed down this folk-lore from generation to generation firmly believe that a holy spirit is living in the tree.

Haunted House in Shonan

A ghost story was also told recently by the Japanese soldiers stationed in Shonan. The soldiers, who found the house they were living in being haunted by the ghost of a Malayan woman who was treated cruelly by a British officer, recently held a grand funeral service for the peaceful repose of the deceased, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Shonan, which follows:

Some Japanese soldiers who were stationed in the vicinity of a certain Japanese air base on the outskirts of Shonan, sometime ago took up an empty house for their living quarters. The house was decayed and looked extremely gloomy, with stains of rain on the walls. A weird atmosphere prevailed when the soldiers first entered the abode, causing them almost to shudder although they were brave soldiers with no fear of death. When night fell, they were so tired that they immediately went to sleep.

A few nights later they again retired as usual, but in the middle of the night, one of the soldiers who slept by the window groaned as if suffering from a bad nightmare. Upon being awakened he told his comrades that he had vividly seen a Malayan woman with her hair falling over her face and her eyes filled with tears. Carrying the shoulder strap of a British military officer, she had also mumbled something in the Malayan language. Those who did not believe his story, volunteered to sleep by the same window. However, when they did so, they all had the same nightmare.

The soldiers then decided to solve the mystery, and went about the nearby villages asking who had lived in that house. The following is the gist of what the villagers had to say:

The house was previously occupied by a Malayan and his wife who were known as pro-Japanese. The husband, who was not on good terms with the British officials, suddenly died last August from an unknown cause. With the outbreak of the war, the British came into the village and constructed wire-entanglements along the coast. While this work was going on, one of the officers shot the widow to death for no reason whatever.

Feeling sorry for the wandering spirit which was unable to find a place for peaceful repose, the soldiers held a memorial service in her honor in accordance with the Malayan religious rites. Also, in one corner or the premises of the house, they built a tombstone, where today villagers are often seen visiting with pretty flowers.

Legend of the Fire-Tree

The Philippine Islands present most beautiful scenery in the months of May, June and July, for the mountains and fields are covered with green foliage dotted with bright red flowers which are commonly called "fire-tree" or "flame-tree." There is an old legendary romance connected with the flower, which was recently narrated by a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Manila.

Years and years ago there once lived a powerful tribal chieftain called Sinaasi. He had a daughter called Sadie whom he loved more than anything else in the world. She grew up to be a beautiful and innocent maiden and she enjoyed every single day, swimming in the nearby river or going out hunting with her father. When she became 16 she seemed to have lost interest in her childish plays and often spent hours sitting by the window of her room, dreaming of the far far countries beyond the horizen.

One day she went into the mango forest, a place where her father had prohibited her to go. There, under the green trees, she happened to meet a young man called Toledo who was the son of her father's enemy. Since that first meeting, they saw each other every day. Sadie was apparently attracted by the handsome features of the young man, while he was deeply attracted by her exquisite beauty.

Sadie's father one day told her that he had chosen a bridegroom for her, who was the son of his best friends. When she violently opposed her father's choice, he began to suspect her daily conduct and ordered one of his subordinates to follow her when she went out. A few days later, Toledo was brought before her father who immediately condemned him to death. In her heartbreaking sorrow she begged for her father's forgiveness, but to no avail. Finally the day of execution arrived and Toledo was brought before the crowd, his hands and legs tied to his body. The cruel execution was performed while some warriors danced a death dance with spears in their hands. The following morning the villagers found to their surprise that his head disappeared from the scene where the execution had taken place.

A week later her betrothal was publicly announced and the wedding ceremony was scheduled to take place after one month. Poor Sadie was so sad and miserable that she grew thinner and weaker day by day. In the morning of the very day set for her wedding, she was found dead in the garden. Tears were still flowing from her eyes and pouring on a little plant growing by her dead body.

Some five years passed since the sad death of Sadie. During those five years the little plant grew taller and taller till it bore bright red blossoms, so the people named it "fire tree." No one in the village knew that she had stolen the head of Toledo after his execution and had buried it in the ground. Since that day, she had gone to the place where she had buried his head and wept over the death of her loved one, shedding tears of blood night after night till she became so weak that she could no longer endure the life in this world.

Whenever the Filipinos look at those red blossoms, they think of the sad fate of Toledo and Sadie.

Luscious Fruits . . . . To Keep the Doctor Away

That the various regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, with Japan as the pivot, yield a plethora of rich gifts of Nature is well-illustrated in the above photo showing girls with deft fingers sorting out ripe fruits for packing.

MONUMENT PLANNED FOR NOTED MUSICIAN

Structure to Be Erected in Memory of Setoguchi, Composer of Patriotic Airs

(Concluded from Yesterday)

In 1921 when he was 57 he was attacked by a stroke which occurred again 11 years later when he was 68. Since that time until his death he was more or less confined to his bed. The second stroke made him look weak and old, but gazing at his thin arms he resolved to use them once more to compose something as valuable as the Military March. He used to say to his friends that he wanted to compose a patriotic song which the Japanese people could sing while working in factories or on farms or walking on the streets or playing in schools.

One day lying in bed he heard the boys' band marching toward his house playing the Military March. When the band stopped in front of his house and the one member of the band said aloud that they had come to inquire after his health, he could not stay in bed and so asked his wife to take him to the window. Looking up at him they began playing the Military March. Mr. Setoguchi could not keep back the tears when he listened to the earnest performance of the boys and raised his half paralyzed right arm and began to move it to the rythym after the performance, the young conductor who was then a student of the Meiji Gakuin, told him that they had been to the Sanno Shrine to pray for his recovery and added that they would be looking forward to having him back among them again. He had never been so impressed as he was then by the sincere and pure hearts of the boys, and said, "I have never been wealthy, but my life has been rich and happy. It is worth while living just to receive the love of those innocent boys. I an glad I have lived a good life."

Feels Need of New Sing

With the outbreak of the Chinese Affair in 1937, old war songs which were composed sometime after the Russo-Japanese war were revived, and sung by the young and old, by students and laborers. Every time he heard those old songs, he felt more acutely the need of a new national song which should be suitable for singing on any occasion,—when the soldiers were sent off or welcomed home, or when people were sad or happy. Just then the announcement of the musical composition contest, with the promise of a monetary prie of ¥5,000 for the winner. was announced on the radio. The contest was sponsored by the Board of Information. Upon hearing the announcement he immediately resolved to spend his remaining energy in omposing the one song. He inpatiently waited for the reading of the poem to which music was to be set. In the meantime his wife and children did their utmost to persuade him to change his mind, but he was firm in his decision. He said to his family, "I am not doing this composition either for the prize or for the honor, but it has been my wish for many years to be able to compose a patriotic song ever since I completed the composition of the Military March. I have been thinking of it so long that I feel confident in the success of my work. This will be the last time that I will be able to realize my one desire." He spoke with so much enthusiasm and passion that no one could stop him from carrying out his desire. His family could do nothing but pray for his success.

Life's Ambition Fulfilled

On the day of the announcement of the winner he calmly but anxiously waited for the announcement to be broadcasted, while his family rather wished that he had forgotten that special day. At last when the radio announced that Mr. Setoguchi was the first prize winner, he began to cry for joy. His desire had finally been realized after many years of thinking and studying. His friends and newspapermen called on him and congratulated him on his success, but he felt well rewarded in "Aikoku Koshin Kyoku" became so popular among the Japanese that it was sung in schools, on streets, in villages, in buildings, on the radio and on records. Not only in Japan Proper, but also in Manchuria, Chosen, and China by the Japanese soldiers, Chinese and even the Russians, was it sung. With the successful occupation of the Southern Regions by the Japanese Forces, it became the song of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, carrying his name far and wide wherever the song was sung or played.

Farewell Concert

The fortieth anniversary of the composition of the Warship March was celebrated on September 17, 1940, at the Hibiya Public Hall, attended by noted musicians and critics and members of various musical associations in Tokyo. At the end of the program, Gunkan Koshin Kyoku was to be played under the baton of Mr. Setoguchi. The curtain went up, and the audience were struck dumb by the strange sight on the stage. The orchestra consisted of men clad in all kinds of costumes, some wearing white suits or black suits, while others were dressed in formals or military uniforms. Several members of the New Symphony Orchestra, some composers, the conductor of a certain university band, the music director of a certain film producing company, some music teachers and many other classes of musicians, old and young were seated on the stage. These were the musicians who had once been under the tutelage of Mr. Setoguchi and had gathered from all over Japan for the special occasion. Amidst this strange atmosphere of curiosity and expectation, Mr. Setoguchi appeared on the stage helped by his friends. He walked slowly and unsteadily toward the conductor's seat and was helped on the platform. Once he raised his baton, his conduct showed power and deliberation of his former days. Under his baton, the music started, sending forth its strong, and beautiful rhythm into the audience. When the song was finished, Mr. Setoguchi bowed to the audience and to the orchestra members, while the applause continued even after he had left the stage. The orchestra members, looking at this thin old man, could not keep back their tears. That was the last time that he appeared publicly. He passed away on November 8, 1940, at the age of 74.

Song Dedicated to Him

The memorial program in honor of Mr. Setoguchi was held at the Hibiya Public Hall on November 22, sponsored by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, and the Marine Band. At the end of the service, the farewell march composed by Kosaku Yamada was offered to his soul, now in perfect repose.

His life of 74 years was a simple and peaceful one with no ambition for earthly wealth or fame. He retained his youthful spirit and childlike innocence of mind throughout his life. He was loved and respected by everybody, young and old alike, who had come into contact with him, for his high personality and his sincere attitude toward his work and his sympathetic understanding of his fellow men. As long as Gunkan Koshin Kyoku and the Aikoku Koshin Kyoku are played and sung among the Japanese, the name of Tokichi Setoguchi should be remembered as the honorable composer of these immortal pieces.

HERB STUDY GIVES VALUABLE RESULTS

Painstaking Research of Japanese Scientists Down South Revealed

Valuable results of painstaking research work in the investigation of medicinal herbs in the southern regions conducted under the special direction of the Japan Association for Advancement of Science were revealed at the meeting of the Medical Science Society which was held at the Shonan Army Hospital on Sunday, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Shonan.

A party of Japanese medical experts headed by Dr. Hideshiro Kimura has been engaged in extensive investigations for the last four months and have discovered some valuable medicinal herbs effective for the cure of some epidemics, it was disclosed. With the increase of the production of those herbs already known in the South such as cinchona bark, cassia bark, chaulmoogra-oil, aloes-wood, and benzoin, new research work will be conducted in the near future in order to discover the medical value of those herbs commonly used among the native inhabitants.

It is reported that the party discovered a plantation in the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur, where the British were growing a certain herb generally produced in Brazil and is known for its effective quality for the cure of amoeba dysentery. They also discovered many places suitable for the growth of that herb and expressed their hope for the increase of its production. It will not be long before the amoeba dysentery, which is very common among the peoples of the South, will be wiped out of the southern regions.

There are many other common herbs, one of which is said to be effective for the treatment of malaria fever, diabetes, insect bites and tuberculosis while a particular herb which is produced in large quantity in Thailand has proved to be specially effective for the cure of malaria fever.

A certain vine, growing in French Indo-China, is said to be poisonous and sometimes used in killing people. Another tree called upas is poisonous. The natives claim that death results from just walking under the tree.

The party stressed the importance of further scientific research work in various kinds of herbs which might serve as scientific weapons of war.

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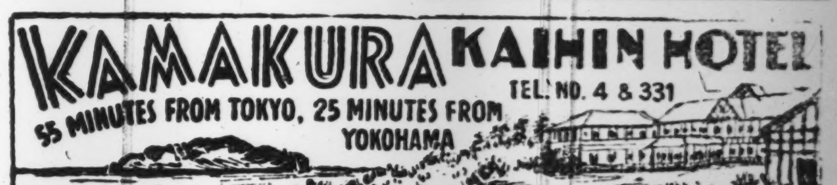

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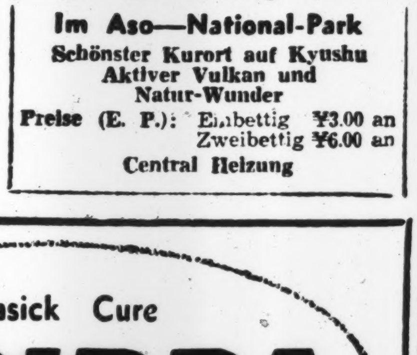

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How Well Do You Know the Malays?

Question of Literary Data On the Peninsula Discussed

MALAY NAMES EXPLAINED

British Government Publications Form Bulk of Literature On Malaya

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia brought the Malay Archipelago into the focus of world attention, and caused most well-educated people to realize with a shock that their geographical knowledge of this portion of the world was, to say the least, puerile.

This general lack of knowledge of the Malay Archipelago was due, in part, to the scarcity of publications on the Malay Archipelago. It may, therefore, be taken as a wholesome sign of the times that the book-stands of the country are today crammed with a surprising abundance and variety of books dealing with the Malay Archipelago, and that almost every household in the Empire possesses one or more of such books "just off the press."

What Is 'Malay?'

The term "Malay" is an extremely flexible one, and its variegated uses have puzzled most readers who were not sufficiently familiar with its uses. The term "Malay," when used geographically in its broad sense, covers all the islands of the Malay Archipelago. When used in its narrow sense it applies to the Malay Peninsula, from the Southern border of Thai to the tip of the peninsula. When a Malay uses the term "Malay" geographically, he means the peninsula.

When used linguistically or ethnologically, however, the term "Malay" covers an enormous extent of the globe, stretching from the Mid-Pacific to the Arabian Sea.

The term is also sometimes used synonymously with the East Indian islands or the East Indies, so called because they lie East of India, including the former Netherlands East Indies, the former British Malaya, the Philippines and Timor.

The East Indies are also called Indonesia. Recent common usage, however, has restricted the use of the term to only the former Netherlands East Indies. The peoples of the Malay Archipelago are called Indonesians by some scholars, although it must not be forgotten that the term covers ethnologically a great variety of races.

"Malaya"

The term "Malaya" is most probably a British corruption of the original Malay term "Melayu," the Malays calling the peninsula "negri Melayu," or "country of the Malays." At first the British called the peninsula "British Malaya," but with the growth of their power the first part of the term was dropped as being superfluous.

Sometimes the terms "Malay" and "Malayan" are used synonymously, but there is distinct difference between them. The term "Malay" when used as a noun refers to the Malay people, e.g. a Malay. The term "Malayan," when used as an adjective, refers to the Malay Peninsula, e.g. Malayan fruits, but when used as a noun it means "a resident of the Malay Peninsula," just as the term "Singaporean" was used to indicate "a citizen of Singapore."

Therefore, a Malay is a Malayan, but a Malayan need not be a Malay.

Published Works

The publications which have been issued on the Malay Peninsula may be classed into four groups, according to the language in which they are written, thus:

1. Japanese
2. English
3. Chinese
4. Malay

Although the Malay language is widely spoken throughout the Malay Archipelago, works in Malay dealing with the Malay Peninsula, with the exception of the vernacular newspapers, are very scarce.

Chinese publications are not plentiful either. This is rather unexpected, when we consider the fact that the overseas Chinese have made the Malay Peninsula their home in the South. Chinese literary data about the Malay Peninsula consist of newspapers, magazines and translations.

Publications in Japanese, although greater in quantity than those in Malay or Chinese, are still insufficient. With the recent increasing interest in the Southern regions, publications in Japanese dealing with the Southern lands have increased at an amazing rate, but the sum total of these publications is still far below that of English publications. This holds true not only for the Malay Peninsula but also for all the lands in the Archipelago.

Br. Govt Publications

Of all the works hitherto published in English, the bulk is formed by the official publications of the former British Government in Malaya. Both in quantity and quality these top the list of publications on Malaya.

Before we can consider these publications, or utilise them fully, it is necessary to have at least a rough idea of the nature and workings of the former British Government in the Malay Peninsula.

With regard to their former relationships with Britain, the various Malay states may be classed into two groups:

1. Colonies of Britain
2. Dependencies of Britain

The first group consisted of the Straits Settlements, including the vital strategic points of Singapore and Penang. The second group consisted of the Federated Malay States and the Unfederated Malay States, usually referred to in abbreviated form as the F.M.S. and the U.M.S.

According to certain treaty agreements with Britain, the F.M.S. and the U.M.S. admitted British high officials called British Residents and British Advisers, and with the exception of religion and native customs, everything was done according to the dictates of these Residents or Advisers. The power of the Sultans was purely nominal, and the real reins of government were in the hands of the British Residents and Advisers.

Administration

The highest administrative power was in the hands of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the S.S., who was also High Commissoner for the F.M.S. and Consul-General for British North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak.

But in 1906 the term "Consul-General for Brunei" was changed to "High Commissioner for Brunei," and in 1908 "Consul-General" became "British Agent." In 1911 "High Commissioner for the F.M.S." was changed to "High Commissioner for the Malay States," and this usage continued right up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Governor was appointed by the King of England, and received his orders from the Colonial Secretary. Under the Governor were the Legislative Council and the Executive Council for the S.S., and the Federated Council for the F.M.S. The U.M.S. had each a State Council which had no direct connection with the other Councils above-mentioned.

The Central Administrative organ in the S.S. had the following subdivisions:

- Secretariat
- Education Department
- Medical Department
- Police Department
- Land Office
- Audit Office
- Chinese Secretariat
- Department of Statistics
- Treasury Department
- Public Works Department
- Survey Department
- Marine Department
- Post and Telegraphs Department
- Monopolies Department
- Attorney General's Department
- Judicial Department
- Labor Department
- Veterinary Department

The Administration of the F.M.S. was carried out on generally the same lines as that of the S.S. The seat of Government in the F.M.S. was at Kuala Lumpur.

In the Libraries

A considerable number of these British Government publications are at present in the libraries in Japan, but access to and full utilization of them is rather difficult because of the variegated systems of indexing employed by the different libraries. For instance, an official geological report on the Malay States is indexed in the following manner in four different libraries:

Example 1. Malay States. Geological Survey Department.

Example 2. Malaya. Federated States. Geological Survey Department.

Example 3. Federated Malay States, government of, Geological Survey Department.

Example 4. F.M.S. Geological Survey department Report.

Similarly, the Straits Settlements appear on the index cards of these libraries as "Straits Settlements, Colony of the ——," or as "Straits Settlements, Government of ——," or again as "British Malaya, Government of ——."

Malay Data

Anyone searching for literary data on the Malay Peninsula is at once struck with the extreme scarcity of publications in the Malay language. What publications there are consist wholly of vernacular newspapers. There are several reasons for this.

Under the oppressive rule of the British the Malays were unable to expand or develop what literary talents they possessed. Politically, they were under the British thumb, and economically they were outclassed by the overseas Chinese.

Their inability to keep up with the enterprising Chinese caused them to be driven more and more into the interior, whilst the Chinese spread throughout all the more developed lands. Thus in 1940 there were 1,8[illegible],767 Chinese in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, which are the most cultivated lands in the Malay Peninsula, whilst there were only 1,013,165 Malays. On the other hand, in the Unfederated Malay States, which are mostly uncultivated tracts of jungle, there were 1,045,874 Malays in contrast to 485,067 Chinese. These figures exclude the State of Trengganu, for which the latest statistics are unavailable.

Under the able leadership of the Japanese, however, it is expected that the Malays will find ample opportunities for expansion, and their new sense of freedom will probably find expression in literary form. Malay authors, poets and historians may spring up.

In this connection, it is necessary for those who wish to understand them to have some familiarity with Malay names. The Malays are all Mohammedans, and Mohammedan names are very long, as any one who has read the Arabian Nights will know. Under British rule the Malays were obliged to shorten their names, and present-day Malay names are not so long as they were before the advent of the British.

The Malay Name

The usual form of the Malay name is to connect the son's name with the father's with the word "bin." Thus, Ahmad bin Mohammed, meaning, Ahmad, son of Mohammed. The son of Ahmad, if called Abdul, will call himself Abdul bin Ahmad.

Some Malay names have titular appendages before the first name, and these have become by usage a species of compound names, so that without these titular appendages, such names are incomplete.

The most common prefix is "Che." It means Mister or Sir, and is used in names of persons of high birth or rank. Thus, Che Ahmad bin Osman.

Next in popularity comes "Haji." This prefix is used by those who have visited Mecca, home of Mohammedanism. Such persons are regarded with respect by the rest of the Malays who have not visited this holy city. Example, Haji Ahmad bin Haji Yusuf. The term is sometimes abbreviated to Hj. Thus, Hj. Omar bin Hj. Salleh.

The term "Raja" is applied only to the members of the ruling families. It means "Ruler" or "King." E.g., Raja Omal bin Raja Ali.

"Abdul" means "one who has given up his whole life to the path of holiness." It is one of the most common prefixes. E.g. Abdul Hamid bin Haji Husin.

"Syed" or "Said" means "chief minister." Those with "Syed" before their names have some claim to noble birth. E.g., Syed Mohammed bin Hamzah.

"Dato" has about the same meaning as the above. E.g., Dato Ibrahim bin Amin.

"Inche" means Mister. E.g., Inche Mohammed bin Awal.

"Wan" meant a chieftain, and is a relic of the pre-British days. Descendants of chieftains have this prefix to their names, thus, Wan Mohammed bin Ali.

"Tengku" means "prince" and is used by the sons of Sultans. Thus, Tengku Ali bin Mustafa.

"Ungku" is equivalent to the above. Thus, Ungku Hassan bin Omar.

"Shaik" means "you" and is applied to Arabs who are not Mohammedans. Thus, Shaik Abu Bakar bin Yahya.

"Tungku" has about the same meaning as "Dato" and is another relic of the pre-British days. Thus, Tungku Mahmud bin Abdullah.

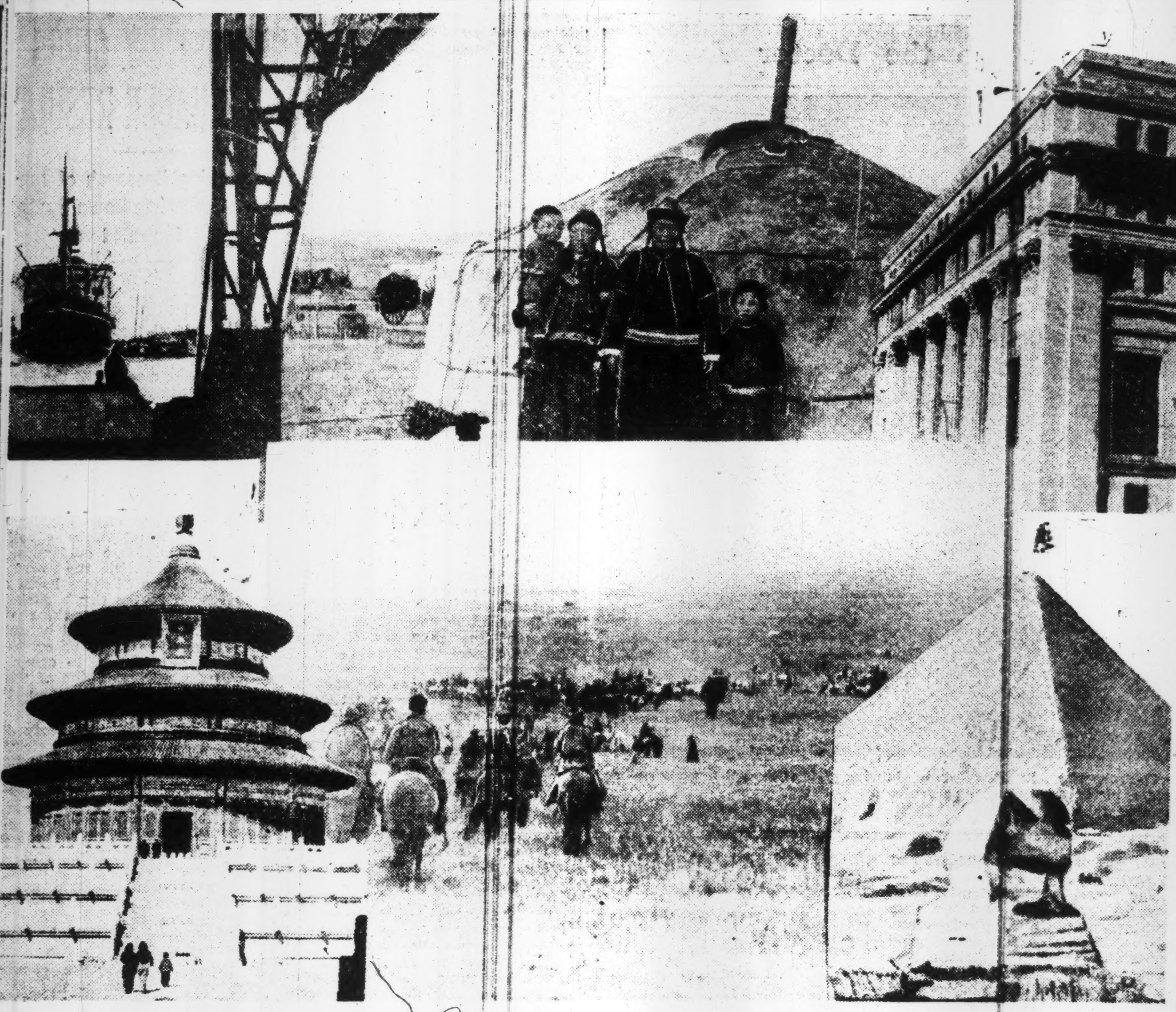
"Abu" is of direct Arabian derivation, and means father or old man, and used by those of higher rank to those of lower rank. It has no connection with blood relationships. Thus, Abu Bakar bin Ahmad.

There are many Malays with only single names like Mohammed, Ahmad, Abdullah, Ismail. These are found mostly among the lower classes. The most common names are Mohammed, Ahmad, Abdullah, Ali and Hassan. Incidentally, these names occur most frequently in the Koran.

(Based on a report in the Toshokan Zasshi, July Number)

Gigantic Banana Becomes Delicacy By Being Fried

Everyone knows what a banana is, but few know what a pisanggoreng is. Pisang-goreng means fried banana in Malay. There are many thousand species of the banana in the Malay Peninsula, ranging in color from bright golden to dark green. Some of them have seeds scattered inside the fleshy part of the fruit. Pisang means banana in the Malay language, and pisangmas, or the golden banana, is the smallest, being only about the size of a man's little finger, and is also the most delicious. The skin is very thin. The largest kind of banana, or plantain, grows to an enormous size, often larger than a man's forearm. This is the specie that is made into pisang-goreng. Pisang-goreng cannot be bought at any provision store or restaurant. The only way is to wait for the fried-banana vendor as he goes on his daily round. Of course, one can make it oneself, but then one has to venture into the jungle to fetch the fruit, for this specie grows wild, and is not cultivated on the banana plantations.



The Nomads And World Culture

The hard-riding, hard-fighting steppe-men of the great Eura-Asiatic plains were not mere barbarians, as are popularly supposed, for they played an important part in the spread and intermixture of world culture. They had creative genius, for they gave to the world the trousers, the belt-buckle and the tripod-kettle. . . .

On the Eurasian Continent there lies a vast steppe zone from Mongolia to Hungary, comprising the Altai inclines, the Kirghiz grasslands, the Volga plain and the South Russian steppe.

This Eurasian steppe zone was the highway of nomadic movements from time immemorial. Ssu Ma-chien, the great historian of the Han Dynasty and compiler of the authorized history of China, depicted vividly the struggle between Hsiung-nu and Chi-sia, while Herodotus of ancient Greece described the modes of living among the Scythians of South Russia. In addition, the inscription of Behistun, one of the oldest written records of Iran, boasted of Darius' conquest over Saka in Russian Turkestan.

The Hsiung-nu, Scythians and Saka were representatives of Eurasian nomads who established the first mighty empires in the steppe zone about 700-200 B.C., and made themselves terrors to the Eurasian settled peoples who were mostly engaged in agriculture and commerce, and far more populous and richer than the nomads.

The question is, why did they become so powerful in this early period of Eurasian history?

Many scholars hold that nomads were born horsemen and skilful archers, and able to bear up under severe physical privations as befitting a desert people. Under talented leadership they became such a powerful existence that they overflowed like torrents from their pasture grounds into the settled regions, occupying vast territories in both the steppe and settled regions, and built great nomadic empires, thus becoming rivals of the settled peoples.

Wealthy Nomads

The Hsiung-nu, Scythians and Saka mentioned above were founders of these mighty nomadic empires, and they were always engaged in extracting enormous riches from the settled peoples by invasion and capture, or by making them deliver presents and payments of money.

On what did they spend such enormous riches? Did they lavish their wealth on themselves and contribute nothing to the cultural development of the world? Formerly, many scholars thought so, but now historians of material culture, especially archaeologists, deny this assumption.

They conceive that the nomads were possessed of more than ordinary creative faculties, and that they developed, with their enormous wealth, a peculiar culture that was utterly different from that of the settled peoples, but which was generally homogenous among the Eurasian nomads.

The characteristic features of this nomadic culture consisted in the high improvements of wagons and harnesses, of arms for horsemen, such as bows and arrows, short daggers, battle-axes and scale armor, clothing fit for riders, such as trousers and belts with buckles, and the manufacture of small metal artifacts such as knives for meat, buttons and pendants for clothing, armlets, mirrors, and kettles of small size, etc., all of which were profusely ornamented with animal designs.

These characteristics no doubt correspond to their mode of life as nomads and horsemen who were incessantly on the move, in war or peace.

Let us take some examples of the ancient nomadic culture of Eurasia, called Scytho-Siberian or early Central Asiatic, and explain their role in the development of the world's culture.

Trousers, which today are worn all over the world, did not originate among the Europeans or East Asiatics. The first wearers of these trousers were the ancient Eurasian nomads, for they were induced to make them convenient for horse-riding and protection against the severe cold of their lands.

In the Orient the Assyrians were the first to adopt trousers as part of their uniforms, a habit which they learnt from their neighboring nomads of Caucasus called the Cimmerians about 700 B. C.

The Persians used trousers more commonly than the Assyrians, as they had more frequent contacts with the Central Asiatic nomads.—Saka about 400 B.C.

The Germans are supposed to have adopted trousers very early as the result of their direct intercourse with Eurasian nomads, but it was only after the Great Migration of the Goths and Germans, following the invasion of the Volga plain by the Huns about 375 A.D. that Europeans as a whole adopted trousers as part of their everyday clothing.

China's adoption of trousers was almost parallel with this. According to Chinese history, King Wu-ling of the Chao Kingdom, who was famous for his victory over the nomadic barbarians of North Shansi about 300 B. C., was the first Chinese who adopted "the barbarian dress" as part of a soldier's uniform, so as to ride and fight with the bow and arrow just like the northern nomads. This "barbarian dress" meant naturally a suit of trousers and a narrow-sleeved garment for horsemen.

But it was not until the Great Invasion of the nomadic barbarians into China, resulting in the occupation by one of them, Hsien-pei, of the whole of Northern China about 450 A.D., that the trousers came to be generally seen in China.

Belt Buckles

Belt buckles were no more invented by the Eurasian settled peoples than trousers were, and yet they were so widely used among the Eurasiatics, especially among the Europeans.

There were two kinds of belt buckles. The earlier specimen which belonged to the early Central Asiatic culture, is the belt buckle or rather belt hook, in the shape of an animal with a long lateral hook and a button hidden under its back.

The later specimen which belonged to the nomadic culture of belt buckle with a movable pin, is almost the same as present-day buckles.

These two types of buckles were both invented by the Eurasian nomads. Buckles with animal designs have been found in Alexandriopole (Crimea), Tetiushi (East Russia), Mastingui in the Southern Urals and in the Suiyuan district of Inner Mongolia, and they must certainly have been used by the Scythians, Saka and Hsiung-nu respectively. All these relics bear the designs of animals like stags, tigers, oxen, goats, horses and monkeys.

According to Chinese annals these belt hooks were introduced to North China from the northern barbarians—Hsiung-nu, at the end of the 4th Century, B.C. under the name of Shih-pi, Hsien-pei or Hsi-pi which meant "sacred animal."

It has been lately demonstrated archeologically that these belt hooks of animal designs were really made in abundance in China, and that the usual designs were of tigers and dragons.

Thus the earlier belt hooks of nomadic origin were first adopted by Chinese and then introduced by them into Chosen. Chosenese and Japanese belt hooks were closely related as shown by their similar horse shapes.

Short Daggers

The short daggers, or akinakes as called by the Greeks, were peculiar in shape and widely used in ancient Eurasia, and seems to have been Persian in origin.

The Eurasian nomads, especially the Scythians, played an important role in the spread of these peculiar daggers, that we may fittingly call them Perso-Scythian. They are cast in one solid form from the end of the pommel to the point of the blade. The pommels are crowned with two antennae or a ring, and sometimes with a cross-bar.

The guards are formed of either a heart-shaped projection or a cross-bar. The blades are usually short, compared with the length of their hilts.

These are the characteristics of the akinakes, which were used widely among the ancient Eurasian nomads, that is, the Scythians, Saka, Chien-Kun or ancient Kirghiz and Hsiung-nu. Their relics have been unearthed in abundance from South and East Russia, the Upper Yenisei and the Suiyuan district. Moreover, their use had spread Westward to Hungary and Eastward to China, Chosen and Japan.

The name itself was used widely. In Greece is was called akinakes or kanakis, in Parthia it was known as canaceus, and in ancient China as kingluk.

The Kettle

The Scythian kettle is generally made with legs and is hemispherical in shape, and has two ring-shaped lugs on the edge. The size of the vessel is small.

The Scythian kettle was used not only by the ancient Eurasian nomads—Scythian, Saka, Chien-kun, Hsiung-nu,—but also by the dwellers of Hungary in the West and those of China in the East.

But in China the Scythian kettle having been influenced by the shape of "Tung" a kind of bronze vessel of Chinese origin, they often changed the ring-shaped lugs into square shapes.

(By Dr. Namio Egami, from a lecture delivered at the Oriental Culture Summer College)

The 'Wilds' of Borneo Are Not Really Wild

Japanese Soldiers Are Guiding Inhabitants in Work of Reconstruction

EXAGGERATIONS REFUTED

Writer Says Poison Snakes, Crocs, Depthless Swamps Are Buncombe

Our lodging is on a hill near the shore. Not a breeze is stirring in this hot afternoon. Everything is dry and still like a day-dream.

After coming here I have learned to love bathing in cold water as much as the inhabitants here. I have often seen them in sarong pouring bucketful after bucketful of water over themselves, and now the sight is no longer strange to me, for I do the same many times a day.

The night is still like a factory whose machinery has stopped suddenly. Little insects begin to sing like in autumn in Japan.

After a while the brilliant moon rises in the eastern sky and brings out the whiteness of the flowers in the garden.

The sky is clear and in deep blue. Everyone comes crowding to the doorway. Even the most sullen loves to talk on these nights, and everyone must come out to see the sky at least once a night.

It is dawn. The fog is so dense, I can hardly distinguish the sea. The fog does not trail over the land and sea but gushes forth like masses of enormous clouds.

I wade through this dense tropic fog with an Indonesian youth. I shall never forget this crispness of the tropic air of early dawn. So magnificent, so mystic, and even saintly. It is a moment of unfathomable purity. The morning light is shimmering in the dense upheaving mist.

As I come to the edge of the hill, the mist clears away. The dull sea appears before me. The surface is still and monotonous like a thick mirror. Not a bird flies over it.

Anyone looking away from the sea is certain to be surprised, for there before him lies the vast ruins of the city. The burned region lies ugly and black after being beaten mercilessly by the frequent squalls.

The only flourishing center of Balik Papan is here in the central part of the city. And yet that part is now turned to ashes. Were this place ringing with the busy noise of the city, the dry and desolate life of the Imperial soldiers might be a little comforted. I often imagine the brilliant shop signs in green and yellow, the smiling faces of the merchants, and the figure of the Japanese soldiers walking through the jostling crowd on their half-watch-ashore day.

There is nothing here to comfort these soldiers who give their all to construct a new Borneo.

This is not the only place burned. The large tank, the power house, the oil refinery, and everything connected with oil has been brught to ashes. What crafty designs of the Dutch!

Our automobile speeds past the police court, the electricity bureau, the extravagant houses of the Dutch officers, and the magnificent theaters built for the Dutch alone.

Our car has come out to the sea shore. The simply constructed harbor, the vast sandy beach . . . the vigor befitting the Borneo oil fields permeates the air.

Among the group of inhabitants in red, blue, and variously colored clothes, the Japanese soldiers can hardly be distinguished, so soiled are they as they guide the inhabitants in their work.

A tensity and earnestness unfound in Japan is seen here under the rolling clouds. I have passed here many a time and at each time I have been struck with this feeling. It will not be long before the oil of Borneo will flow throughout the Orient.

All kinds of factory and light engines are scattered here and there as though a child's toy box had been overturned, and these, beaten by the rain, are red with rust. Piles of scrap iron are lying everywhere. Everything is just a weird lifeless skeleton. The world's most extravagant fire. . . . This perhaps, will be the only remaining episode in the history of the Netherlands.

But when a new page of history is turned, this cold and chaotic expression of iron will be changed to a fresh and animated one. Lo! See the oil pipe-lines, the veins of Borneo, the factories, and the piers that have once been sunken into the sea breathing again. They have revived and are working toward construction together with the hard-working men.

The shouts of the natives, as they carry the scrap iron, comes flowing toward me in a beautiful intermixture of high and low tones. Although their skins are glittering with perspiration under the scorching sun, their voices are neither tedious nor plaintive, but replete with hopeful strength. Their voices are smooth, the tone, extremely masculine, and their articulation, distinct and rich in variety.

A booth stands in a shade nearby. A woman wearing a veil over her head is feeding rice brew to her child. As I have only shifted my eyes from the glaring lumps of iron to her, I am struck by her sight and gaze at her. She is beautiful. I suddenly recall the faint color and scent of the evening primrose blooming in the twilight, and the forms of my three children I have left in Japan appear before me.

"Tabe, tuan."

She greets me graciously, and smiling to her child, walks quietly toward the town as I return the greeting. That is all. Yet, it leaves a strong impression upon me, as though I have read a page of my favorite novel.

There are at least five different races in the now reviving city of Balik Papan, namely, Indians, Chinese, Indonesians, a few of the Moro tribe, and the Japanese.

The inhabitants here however, divide the races into six, separating the Menado people from the Indonesians. Among these groups, the Japanese, Chinese, and a certain type of Indonesians are undistinguishable when wearing the same kind of clothes. The Indians and the Moro people give a feeling that they are different types of Orientals.

When it comes to money matters, you can't beat the Dutch. This is the common opinion around here. The Indians also seem to have the honor of coming under this description. The Indians here have a few shops in the business center. They make clever business men. Should you tell them, "This thing shouldn't cost so much," when they try to overcharge you, they would simply say, "That's the very way I think about it," and would quietly put the article away.

Even if they know the customer would not buy, they would patiently line up all kinds of articles before him. Just ask for soap. Then they would take out soap with towels, brushes, creams, and everything that can be connected with soap. With that you can't help but buy at least one article.

The neat looking Menado people hold the clerical works here.

When it comes to business tactics, one can't overlook the power of the overseas Chinese from Fukien. Their stores may be burned and they may have to live in tiny houses. But their eyes are as alert as ever. It's always possible for them to rise and grow again for they are well experienced. The Dutch were clever to let them run their business freely and then have a good grip of their money.

We in Japan have the conception that Boreno is like southern Africa. A land of heat, poison snakes, wild beasts, jungles, bottomless swamps, tropical diseases, alligators, orang-utans—this is our idea of Borneo. I, too, was warned upon my departure of all these and many more by people who claim themselves as being authorities on the South.

However, I have not come across any of these yet, although I have been here for quite a while and have traveled rather extensively. There will be quite a commotion among the Indonesians themselves should any of them see an alligator sleeping.

Alligators are found in the Mahakam River, I am told. But no one has yet been attacked by them, nor do they show themselves. Yet, this Mahakam is a large river which will take you at least five days from its mouth to meet the first Dyak tribe. If you want to see an alligator skin, you will have to go far away to Surabaya. I was rejoiced to find an old alligator skin the other day at a native's home and bought it on the spot, only to find out later that it was made of leather.

The book of travels on Borneo that we read are all too exaggerated. The authors merely want to show what danger and difficulties they had to go through. I remember one scientist's book which was the most unscientific one I had ever read.

I feel that I have to defend Borneo from all these charges made by exaggerating writers.

The damp swampy quagmire looks almost weird. Not a house can be seen for miles among the dense tropic trees. Then, suddenly, we come upon a hut standing isolated among the trees as though God has forgotten it there. We hurry our steps to it and find it inhabited. This is a sight we come upon quite often on our way up the river . . . a good proof that poison snakes and wild beasts do not live in the forest at random. (M.T.)

(By Kotaro Samukawa, in the Shincho)

Dyaks of Borneo Have Many Arts And Industries

Dyaks, or Dayaks, is the Malay name for the race who constitute the bulk of the aboriginal population of Borneo, divided into innumerable tribes, differing considerably in language, customs, and degrees of savageness. Physically they closely resemble the Malays, but are somewhat taller; they are intelligent, hospitable, and unsuspicious. Many of the dialects spoken by them are little known. The coast tribes have adopted many Malay words, and some have completely adopted the Malay speech. Even the most uncivilized tribes have many ingenious arts and industries. They weave cloth, make excellent steel weapons, and erect most serviceable suspension bridges with bamboo poles and withes. Their chief weapon is the blow-pipe. The barbarous custom of head hunting is dying out, though the heads of enemies are still cherished as trophies of the warrior. The Sea-Dyaks were long famous as untamable pirates.

CONTROL AGENCIES TO GET WIDE POWERS

Schedule Drafted by Industry Ministry Presented to Planning Board

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE DUE

Iron, Coal, Mining, Machinery, Automobiles, Cement, Foreign Trade Amenable

The schedule mapped out by the Commerce and Industry Ministry for the transfer of wide powers to the Key Industrial Control Association was forwarded to the Planning Board Thursday. It is expected that this epochal transfer of the Ministry's authority will take place simultaneously with the promulgation of a relevant Imperial Ordinance late in September or early in October pending the final study of this matter by the competent ministries and the Legislation Bureau, reports the Chugai.

The schedule comprises, states the paper, two major factors, one signifying the transfer of authority from the exclusive standpoint of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the other the transfer of authority pending negotiations with the rest of the competent ministries. In either case, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is inclined to invest the key industry control associations with wide powers with the solitary exception of those items which cannot be entrusted to the associations from the national point of view.

It is learned, according to the paper, that the key industrial control associations to be so empowered number 11, respectively controlling the following industries:

(1) Iron and steel, (2) Coal, (3) Metals Mining, (4) Metallic industry, (5) Industrial Machinery (6) Precision Machinery (7) Electric Machines, (8) Rolling Stock, (9) Automobiles, (10) Cement and (11) Foreign trade.

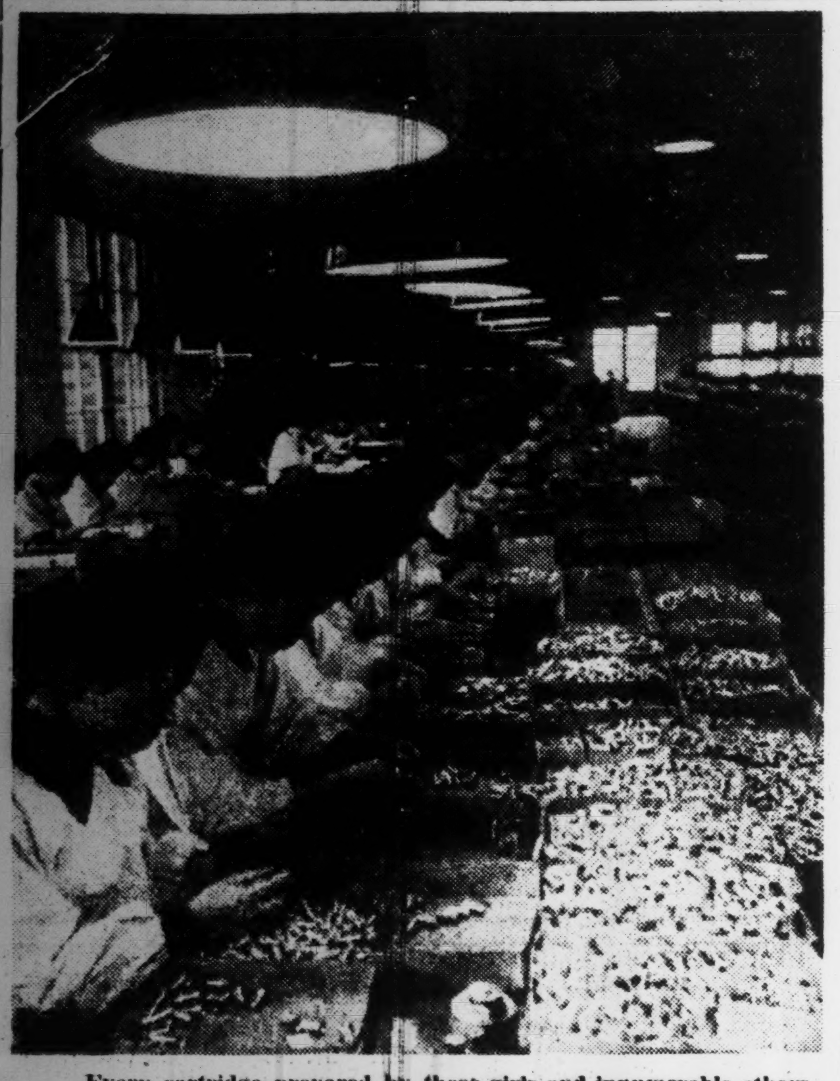
Meeting Today

The paper goes on to indicate that the Commerce and Industry Ministry will invite the chairmen of the 11 subordinate control associations today for explanations of the schedule in question, and that the Communications and Railway Ministries are now studying problems as to the possible transfer of their respective powers in connection with the shipbuilding and railway industries.

The paper observes, however, that the Commerce and Industry Ministry will necessarily retain its authority on all that is connected with legal licenses for various kinds of enterprises, including capital of private corporations, labor problems, installation of fresh or additional equipment, transfer of ownership and the like.

The legal basis of the measure is Article 18 of the National General Mobilization Law providing for the exercise of governmental powers by juridical persons and the like.

Determined Workers



Every cartridge prepared by these girls and innumerable others is infused with what we call the spirit of "Yamato nadeshiko" (Japanese womanhood), daughters of warriors who were trained to be as courageous as they were gentle. Hands are busy to make every bullet tell on the enemy. (Passed by the War Ministry)

MINISTRY TO ADJUST RELATIONS OF BANKS

Inter-Transfer of Shares and Personnel Must Be Sanctioned Beforehand

In order to realize perfect adjustment of Japan's financing system, the Finance Ministry, in the name of the Director of the Banks Bureau, has delivered to various banks, trust companies and mutual credit societies in the country a notification reading substantially as follows, says the Chugai:—

All banks and trust companies in Japan coming under the various cases mentioned below shall be requested hereafter to notify the Finance Ministry of all particulars about the transactions in view thereby to obtain the official sanction beforehand.

In cases where anything as enumerated below is in progress already, the banks or the trust companies concerned must notify the Finance Ministry of all details about the transactions in question at the end of this month:

1. The purchase of shares of other banks, trust companies, etc. irrespective of the name of buyers.

The words "other banks" here involve ordinary banks, savings banks, trust companies, mutual credit societies.

2. The transfer by any such organ, or by any collateral organ or any official or employe thereof, of the shares of the organ to any other organ of a similar nature.

3. The transfer by any such organ of the shares of any other organ of the same nature, that are in its possession, to another organ of a similar nature.

4. Interchange of officials and employes between such financing organs.

By virtue of the notification, the relations between one of those organs and another relative to the financial position and the strength of the personnel belonging to each will become very clear to the authorities who will encounter less difficulty in realizing a perfect adjustment of the financing system in Japan.

WHOLESALE CHANGE MADE IN SEA RE-INSURANCE RATES

Cargo Risks to Be Covered by 20-30 Sen Per ¥100 on Japanese Ships

To cope with the fresh developments in the wartime situation, particularly those since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Finance Ministry has decided to make a wholesale revision in the wartime marine re-insurance rates.

The new rates, based on the cargo war insurance rate of August 1 last year, will take effect as from August 24.

Details of the revised wartime marine insurance schedule follow:

(1) Cargo Insurance:

For routes linking Japan, including the South Seas Mandated Islands, Kwantung Leased Territory, etc. herein as well as hereinafter, as well as Manchoukuo with various ports mentioned hereunder: rates quoted per ¥100 insurance).

(a) Hongkong, Amoy and other ports west of 180 degrees, east longtitude and in Northern Waters south of 63 degrees, north latitude (exclusive of the Soviet Maritime Province, Soviet North Saghalien and Kamchatka):

	Sen
Japanese ships	20
Manchoukuo and Chinese ships	25
Others	30

(b) Ports within the spheres between 180 degrees and 94 degrees, east longtitude, 11 degrees, south latitude and 63 degrees, north latitude, exclusive of various ports in Japan, Manchoukuo and China as well as ports mentioned in (a):

	Sen
Japanese ships	30
Manchoukuo or Chinese ships	40
Others	50

(2) Ship Re-Insurance:

Zones within the spheres limited by 180 degrees, and 94 degrees east longtitude, 11 degrees, south latitude and 63 degrees, north latitude: rates quoted per ¥100 insurance):

	Sen
Term Insurance (for a period of 60 days or less)	30
Navigation Insurance (for a period not exceeding 30 days	21

Bill Clearings

Aug. 21
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	249,261	119,599
Balance	42,877	26,187

Economic Setups Of Australia Weak

(Continued From Page 6)

000 metric tons of wheat and in the following year, shipped 1,650,000 tons of wheat. As an exporter of wheat it is next only to Canada and Argentina but as an exporter of wheat flour, it ranks as the world's first. Furthermore, Australia produces a lot of apples and grapes.

With the development of its mineral resources, Australia and New Zealand are becoming important suppliers of vital military goods. Besides producing 50-metric tons of gold annually, Australia also produces 1,200 metric tons of coal and 3,700,000 metric tons of brown coal. She also produces about 1,500,000 metric tons of iron ore, 950,000 metric tons of pig iron, and exports about 350,000 tons of iron ore and 90,000 tons of scrap iron.

Lead and Zinc

However, Australia is noted more for her production of lead and zinc. It is the second largest producer of lead, next to the United States, and in 1938 produced about 250,000 metric tons. She produces about 70,000 metric tons of zinc. Other than these, she produces 20,000 tons of copper, 3,000 tons of tin, 30 metric tons of molybdenum, 570 metric tons of tungsten, 49 metric tons of mica, 469 metric tons of antimony, etc. New Zealand produces 2,340,000 metric tons of coal and 320,000 metric tons of iron ore. Other than these she produces a little gold, silver, tungsten, etc.

Australia and New Zealand now are busily building up new industries. The former already has a plant for the construction of airplane fuselages while New Zealand has set up the Haviland Aircraft Corporation. They have also set up munitions plants.

However, these countries have one big setback. That is the lack of oil. Therefore the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia must have been a big blow to these countries.

TONE KEEPS FIRM ON SOUND BOURSE

Moderate Gains Seen In Long-Term List, Spot Movement Enlivened

Stepping into the first stage of month-end liquidations, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to see a bull market yesterday thanks to a successive influx of encouraging news from abroad.

The long-term section was invariably firm and moderate gains prevailed throughout the list, but noteworthy were the gains recorded by Furukawa Electric Machines, Japan Munitions and Kobe Steel Works, respectively stepping up ¥1.60, ¥1.20 and ¥1.00.

The short-term section was comparatively dull, whereas the spot market began to stage a noticeable revival of a boom as if to endorse the healthy investment of a well-off nation in anticipation of the quick expansion of our industries. For instance, Sumitomo Metallic Industrial, old and new, scored a sharp gain of ¥3.50 each at one bound, and Dai-Ichi Bank jumped ¥1.40, Nisso Mining ¥1.30, Japan Optical Industrial, Kokoku Pulp, and Manchoukuo Exchange ¥1.00 each.

Friday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.80, N. Y. K. ¥111.10, its new ¥93.90, Kanebo ¥153.90, its new ¥102.60, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥90.60, S. M. R. ¥73.90, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥85.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were

First Section	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
Fuji Spinning (50)	72.8	u .1	73.0	73.5
Do. new (25)	43.5		43.6	
Kanebo Spinning (50)				155.0
Do. new (25)	102.8	d .2	103.2	104.3
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	90.9			90.9
Second Section				
N Y K (50)	111.2	u .8	110.8	110.8
Do. new (37½)	94.2	u .3	94.9	95.4
O. S. K (50)	98.2	u .1		99.1
Ishikawajima S.B (50)	84.2	u 7		84.7
Uraga Dock (50)	87.5		88.4	88.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.3	d 1		86.5
Hitachi Works (50)		u .2		76.5
Oriental Development	65.8	u 2		66.4
Third Section				
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	64.6			65.7
Toyo Ball-Bearing	92.7	u. 4	91.0	91.7
Japan Nickel	45.4	d .3	45.9	45.1
Japan Piston Ring	84.5	u .5	84.8	85.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.55	107.55	107.55	107.55
Second 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
First 4%	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8
N. Y. K. old	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1
Do new	94.0	94.0	94.0	93.9
Kanebo Spinning	154.0	154.0	153.9	153.9
Do. new	102.6	102.7	102.6	102.6
Teikoku Rayon. n.	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.6
Osaka Stock. new	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9
Japan Steel Tube	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.2
Japan Oil	78.2	78.3	78.2	78.2
S. M. Railway	74.1	74.0	73.9	73.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.2	85.2	85.1	85.1
Hitachi Works	77.2			77.3
Japan Mining	58.7	58.7	58.6	58.6
Manchuria Ind.	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.1

JAPAN BANK SHOWS SPLENDID RESULTS

Review of Activities of Revamped Institution Shows Good Progress Is Made

The Bank of Japan, undeniably the center of financial organs in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, has shown splendid results ever since its reorganization on May 1 this year, and an outline of its business and the disposal of the surplus money (dividend of profit 5 per cent per annum) gained during the first half of the current year was published in the Official Gazette of August 20, reports the Yomiuri.

According to the balance sheet available, the bank has realized during the last semi-annual term a net profit of ¥53,680,000, thereby showing a gain of ¥8,720,000 over the latter half of 1941 and of ¥23,503,000 over the first half of 1941.

Reviewing the assets and liabilities at the end of the last semi-annual term, the paper points out the following items suggestive of the shifting state of business with this bank during the same term:

(1) National bonds and debentures held by the bank amount to ¥5,719,801,000, and the interest borne on this sum, aggregating ¥84,140,000, tops the list of the bank's revenue.

(2) The notes so far issued by the bank amount to ¥5,545,131,000, which indicates a marked increase in the volume of notes.

(3) Indicating a marked increase in the volume of notes newly issued, the bank has so far put into circulation notes amounting to ¥5,545,131,000, thereby showing a gain of ¥1,298,082,000 over the first half of 1941 although a loss of ¥133,685,000 is noticeable as compared with the year end of 1941. The increase in the volume of notes has brought about an additional defrayal of ¥20,156,000 for printing the bank notes.

(4) Reflecting the decrease in loans to the Government at the rate of ¥369,000 for every term, the daily average has now fallen to ¥445,000, thereby showing a fall of ¥369,000 as compared with the preceding term and of ¥729,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Balance Figures Given

The paper goes on to reveal the balance figures of the main items during the term under review as follows:

(1) Due to the increase in the issue of notes of small denomination, Government deposits swell to ¥1,069,249,000, thereby showing a gain of ¥143,564,000 as compared with the preceding term and of ¥81,261,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(2) Due to the complete recoveries during the current term of the loans made to the Showa Bank, the Fujita Gumi, etc., the balance of the outstanding loans have fallen to ¥465,239,000, thereby showing a decrease of ¥83,401,000 as compared with the preceding term and of ¥66,854,000 as compared with the corresponding term of the previous year.

(3) National bonds and debentures held by the bank amount in value to ¥5,205,693,000, thereby showing a gain of ¥961,405,000 as compared with the preceding term and of ¥1,509,396,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

It is understood, according to the paper, that the reorganization effected by the bank has compelled the payment to the Government of all that is left of the surplus money held by the bank, after deducting the legally fixed reserves corresponding to five per cent of the surplus money that is to say, the separate account reserves assessed at ¥1,000,000 and the dividend of profit aggregating ¥1,125,000. It naturally follows that the bank is in duty bound to pay to the Government the sum of ¥48,875,000 for the last semi-annual term, or about twice as much as the due for the corresponding term of the preceding year, thereby showing an increase of ¥13,303,000 as compared with the last semi-annual term and of ¥25,587,000 as compared with the corresponding term of the preceding year. As a matter of fact, the bank's due to the Government for the last semi-annual term nearly reaches half the sum of ¥103,650,000 annually assessed by the Government. With the prospective increase of this item during the current semi-annual term added, the authorities will necessarily raise their assessment for the current year.

Balance Sheet Outlined

The balance sheet on hand is outlined below (In ¥1,000):

Assets	
Loans to the Government	1.445
General loans	344.100
Gold bars and foreign accounts	564.949
National bonds and debentures	5.719.801
Agency accounts	476.432
Sundry accounts	582.246
Unpaid capital	55.000
Total	7.743.975

Liabilities	
Bank notes issued	5.545.131
Government's deposits	1.203.052
General deposits	394.606
Sundry accounts	377.504
Capital	100.000
Reserves	70.000
Profit for last semi-annual term	53.680
Total	7.743.975

Itemized Details of Profit for Current Term

Interest	2.435
Discounting fees	7.542
Commissions	1.273
Interest on national bonds and debentures	84.140
National bonds and debentures (loss)	14.043
Expenditures (loss)	20.156
Other items (loss)	7.511
Net Profit	53.680

Labor Shortage at Coal Mines in Britain Threatens to Cripple Munitions Industry

The awkward position in which "Defeated Britain" is struggling to eke out some solution or other of the difficult question resulting from the shortage of coal can be observed in between lines of a lengthy article in the Daily Express by Trever Evans, of the Journal's Commercial Section, says the Nichi Nichi.

Coal famine arising from the shortage of labor at coal mines throughout Britain is producing serious results on the munitions industries of that country whose operation is now threatened due to the scarcity of coal.

In order to increase the supply of coal, we must remove the dissatisfaction and antipathy of all coal mine operatives, says Evans. Coal mine operatives cannot beat the enemy with their own fists, but they can beat their own country by refusing hearty collaboration with their Government.

In order to come out a victor in the present Great War, continues Evans, the British nation must either economize on the consumption of coal by 10,000,000 tons a year, or produce that much in addition to the quantity she is producing at present.

Five Suggestions Made

There are five measures which may be taken for the purpose in question, viz.—

1. If there is some measure by which the British nation can economize on the consumption of coal by 10,000,000 tons a year, such a measure must be taken immediately, and this will save the labor of many an official that now results from the coupon system.

2. If all mine operatives consent to work half an hour extra everyday, a 10 per cent increase will be realized with not much trouble.

3. If the number of absent mine operatives could be reduced to 10 per cent increase will be realized with not much trouble.

3. If the number of absent time operatives could be reduced to 10 per cent the present number, the annual output of coal will show an increase of 15,000,000 tons.

4. If the exposed coal beds throughout the country could be worked on actively by mobilizing 3,000 operatives in addition to the present number and by using 300 large type excavators and 1,000 vehicles, there will be no difficulty in increasing the coal production by 10,000,000 tons a year.

5. If the 30,000 mine operatives now in the armed services could be returned to their mines at once, the annual coal production in Britain will show an increase of 11,000,000 tons a year.

Measures Not Practicable

It is noticeable that Evans begins all his proposals by the conditional word "If," showing that the writer himself does not know whether or not such measures are practicable. Nay, he knew that those measures had no practical merit at all, for he says in the same article that "Of these five measures, three have been enforced already, but without any tangible results."

The British coal mine operatives are dissatisfied with the present rate of their wages, which, however, is the highest amount sanctioned by law, giving 85 per cent of the income of the mines to the operatives and only 15 per cent to the mine owners.

Britain needs more coal in order to continue her resistance against the Axis Powers. But, there is no possible measure by which she can enrich the supply of coal. She is, as it were, struggling against the wall.

MATERIAL SHORTAGE ACUTE IN AMERICA

Dearth of Tyres and Gasoline Greatest Hit to Motor-Mad Yankees, Says Asahi Scribe

American citizens, perhaps for the first time since the founding of their country, are experiencing a mountain of difficulties and inconveniences due entirely to the selfish and short-sighted diplomacy of the Roosevelt regime, and many of them are realizing how dear a price they must pay for the wrong policy followed by their Government, says an Asahi correspondent now returning from New York on board the exchange-ship Asama Maru.

Among the numerous articles of which the American citizens are short-supplied now, tyres are attracting the foremost attention of all communities throughout the United States.

The American citizens are now complaining of the shortage of automobiles, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radio sets, phonographs, etc. But what is causing the acutest pain to the Yankees is the shortage of tyres. In many states of the East, they are tormented by the short supply of gasoline in addition to that of tyres.

Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Leon Henderson, Chief of the Price Control Bureau, ordered temporary suspension of the sales of tyres. At the end of December, Henderson issued an ordinance for the entire discontinuance of the supply of tyres for use by the American public. Severe criticism was directed at the Commercial Affairs Bureau for having exercised no efforts to augment the stocks of tyres in the country. In the meantime, the Standard Petroleum Company was reproved by the competent authorities against the fact that the company in cooperation with a German chemical industry company, retarded the development of the synthetic rubber industry in the country.

Making Frantic Efforts

The Washington authorities are now making frantic efforts to meet the serious situation arising from the shortage of rubber, but all in vain. All measures having turned out of no avail, the authorities are now restricting the speed of automobiles to 40 miles an hour, so that what tyres there are may be used as long as possible.

To make matters worse, all inhabitants in the East, including New York, are badly suffering from a want of gasoline. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Eastern States of the United States had been dependent upon the oil from Texas and other places which had been covering about 95 per cent of all the demands for oil throughout the Eastern Seaboard. Due to the successful activities of Axis U-boats along the Eastern coast of the United States, the adjacent waters have been almost cleared of the oil tankers. The Department of Interior of the Washington Government is taking every possible measure to expand the system of land transportation. Nevertheless, the situation is growing from bad to worse, and since May 15, a strict ticket system for gasoline for private-owned motor cars is being enforced, reducing the quotas to only two gallons a week for every car for excursion and other sight-seeing purposes.

Resort to Bicycles

Having been deprived of motor cars, United States citizens are now resorting to bicycles and horse drawn vehicles. But, even bicycles are not easily obtainable, because they need tyres. Recently, a New York police station placed 150 used motor cars and 88 secondhand bicycles on auction. The motor cars attracted no buyers, whereas there were at least 1,500 tenders for the bicycles. This was, needless to say, because of the tremendous difficulty of obtaining automobile tyres.

The supply of foodstuffs is rapidly growing scarce throughout the country. High prices such as were never dreamed of an year ago have to be paid for vegetables, fruits, eggs, fish, tomatoes, rice, pork and for all other kinds of provisions.

Among others, Americans are terribly suffering from want of sugar, having being cut off from the richest resources of supply. The quota has been reduced to half a pound per week. This is hardly sufficient to keep the soul and body together for a Yankee who has been the biggest sugar-eater throughout the world.

The styles of women's dresses and suits have been restricted to a few simplest ones—certainly an unbearably heavy blow to Yankee girls who are now cursing the war on both sides of their country.

Coffee, cocoa, olive oil, quinine, curry power, ect. are quickly disappearing from the markets.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short term	134.8	.10
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.9	.50
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	102.6	.50
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.55	Same

INTEREST YIELDS DOWN DURING JULY

Decline 0.07 Per Cent Compared With June Index—Inflationary Dangers Checked

Indicating the success of the Government policy to check inflationary dangers, the average interest yield of 67 principal shares during July stood at 5.16 per cent, recording a decline of 0.07 per cent as compared with the June index and 7.6 per cent as compared with July, 1941, a survey by the Hypothec Bank of Japan revealed, states Domei.

The weakening of the interest situation of mining and manufacturing industrial shares was particularly noteworthy during July, the survey disclosed.

Details by industry follow:

Interest Yields of Principal Shares During July

Shares by industry	July	June
	Interest yields (Percentages)	
Banking	5.23	5.22
Trust companies	4.06	4.16
Insurance	4.98	4.73
Coal and petroleum	6.43	6.12
Other mining industry	6.80	7.09
Cotton spinning	6.26	6.37
Artificial fabrics	5.76	6.08
Other textiles	5.70	5.82
Iron and steel	6.43	6.45
Non-ferrous metals	5.46	5.57
Machinery and tools	5.09	5.22
Shipbuilding and dockyards	4.64	4.63
Ceramics	6.06	6.18
Fertilizers	6.81	6.79
Paper	5.53	5.53
Other chemical industry	5.90	5.77
Sugar	6.40	6.43
Flour	6.22	5.95
Other foodstuffs industry	4.51	4.62
Electricity	6.20	6.45
Gas	6.91	6.82
Fishery	5.73	5.72
Rubber plantation	6.05	6.31
Railway transportation	5.45	5.48
Shipping	5.03	4.96
Other transportation and communications	5.21	5.14
Stock exchanges	3.50	3.50
Department stores	7.93	8.00
Other commerce	5.37	5.53
Colonial development	5.06	5.33
Total average	5.66	5.71

FOREIGN TRADE BODY TO BE ESTABLISHED

Organ Will Function Over Existing Control Body and Vital Materials Corporation

In parallel with the signal victories scored by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has stepped out of the era of foreign trade into the era of an interchange of commodities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, observes the Chugai.

In view of the commodities obtainable in the southern areas contributing a great deal toward our economic welfare and of the total cessation of trade with Britain and America, there is a growing sentiment of uneasiness felt by interested parties as to the structure and capacity of the Foreign Trade Control Association which was brought into being in accordance with the Key Industrial Organization Control Ordinance promulgated under date of October 30, 1941, reports the paper. It is from this viewpoint that the Commerce and Industry Ministry has recently formalized a plan to create the Foreign Trade and Exchange Corporation to function over the existing Foreign Trade Control Association and the Vital Materials Management Corporation.

The paper reveals that the Commerce and Industry Ministry has drafted the following minutes in connection with the projected creation of the Foreign Trade and Exchange Corporation:

(1) That the Commerce and Industry Ministry shall introduce in the next session of the Imperial Diet a bill for legalization of the operation of the Foreign Trade and Exchange Corporation.

(2) That the Foreign Trade and Exchange Corporation shall be capitalized at ¥300,000,000, two-thirds of which shall be supplied by the State treasury and the rest by private interests engaged in foreign trade, and that share-holders of this corporation shall get a dividend of profit at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

(3) That import business shall be conducted by the Foreign Trade and Exchange Corporation exclusively and that export business shall be partly conducted by the corporation itself and partly entrusted to its agents.

(4) That the Foreign Trade Control Association shall cease to exist at its maturity, it being understood that the outstanding items of business of the Vital Materials Management Corporation be possibly taken over by the Foreign Trade and Exchange Corporation at a later date.

Considering the stoppage of foreign trade with enemy countries, the activities of the Foreign Trade and Exchange Corporation will necessarily be confined to Manchoukuo, China and the southern areas, and it is expected that the corporation will launch out on a positive campaign for the smooth supply of commodities to and from the southern areas as provided in the Special Account of the Provisional War Expenditure so as to strengthen the economic relations between Japan and the southern regions.

STANDARD TYPE SHIPS MUST BE COMPLETED

Big Fleet of Trade Vessels Needed for Self-Sufficiency in Sphere, Says Journal

In consideration of the prominent position Japan is destined to occupy as a maritime nation, having under her command the South Seas and the Indian Ocean, Japan must execute the construction of a mercantile fleet of a required number of standard type vessels and many cargo and passenger boats of modern types, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

In order to secure self-sufficiency in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan must effect at first a rational distribution of vessels in the Southern Pacific, Indian Ocean, etc. including many routes extended over great distances, the longest one reaching 2,500 nautical miles. This gives an indication of the responsible duty to be executed by the Japanese mercantile fleet in the immediate future. The mercantile fleet of Japan, therefore, must comprise many standard type vessels and passenger and cargo boats superior to those of any other country in respect of properties which must be decided on after a careful study of all matters concerned.

After all Japan's planned shipbuilding is aimed at the promotion of her strength of marine transportation. Therefore, Japan must have a powerful mercantile fleet composed of many standard type vessels and a sufficient number of superior passenger and cargo boats."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1942

Adviser Murata's Report on the Philippines

Shozo Murata, Civilian Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, brought back some welcome news when he arrived in Japan a few days ago for his first visit to the homeland since his appointment to his present post. It is significant indeed that the views of a man of Mr. Murata's caliber and integrity, which naturally command the confidence and respect of the entire nation, should be of such an optimistic character with respect to the changing attitude of the people of the Philippines.

The increasingly cooperative attitude of the Filipinos which reflects the increasing measure of understanding on their part of the aims and intentions of Japan is most gratifying. There is no gainsaying the fact that American influence had been thoroughly entrenched in the Philippines during the forty years' sway of the United States over these islands. With such a background, the Filipinos had been easy victims of the pre-war American propaganda which, by painting the Japanese in darkest colors, had presented an utterly false conception of Japan's ideals. This American propaganda had also allowed no room for the development of the national characteristics of the Filipinos but had sought to shape them into cheap imitations of alien Americans.

The natural result has been that there were not a few Filipinos who completely misunderstood Japan's intentions when the Japanese Forces entered the Philippines to drive out the Americans. Considering the fact that only eight months have yet elapsed since the fall of Manila and only three months since the capture of Corregidor, it is but natural that there should be some Filipinos who still remain impressed with the memory of what the Americans had taught them. This must be particularly true in the remoter regions where communications and transportation facilities have not yet been completely restored.

But Mr. Murata's report indicates that this condition is rapidly changing. Peace and order have been satisfactorily restored, reconstruction work is progressing apace, and with increased opportunities to judge what the Japanese really intend to do, the Filipinos are coming to offer their cooperation. In this connection, Mr. Murata attributes considerable importance to the favorable effect of the message addressed to the Filipino people by Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, who was until recently the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines. As the result, according to Mr. Murata, Filipinos from the top to the bottom levels of society have come to realize that Japan has no selfish motives in the Philippines but is fighting unselfishly for the common welfare of all Asiatics.

In this connection, the views of Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, are most revealing. Speaking before a gathering of provincial governors and mayors at Manila on August 16, he is reported to have stressed the idea that the Filipinos in the past have been chasing a treacherous mirage in trying to imitate the Americans, that the real welfare of the Filipinos lies in realizing their destiny as Asiatics and in building up their national power as an Asiatic nation in close cooperation with Japan and other Asiatic nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

These words of Mr. Vargas which reflect the changing attitude of the Filipino people at large are most gratifying. The facts of racial affinity and geographical propinquity cannot be changed. The grave mistake of the American administration lay in its attempt to alter the Philippines through artificial policies in opposition to these fundamental facts of race and geography. The construction of the new Philippine nation by the Filipinos under the guidance and inspiration of Japan represents a return to the basic realities of the situation. It is a cause for congratulations that the Filipino people, to their own advantage and welfare, are increasingly realizing this fact.

Developments of the Soviet-German War

The German forces which have completely occupied the Don bend area are now closing in upon Stalingrad. A Zurich telegram suggested the launching of a general German attack on Stalingrad on the morning of August 17. In the operations in the Caucasus also, the German forces are reaping excellent war results. The German units which succeeded in reducing Georgyevsk on August 15 are pressing hard on the Grozny oilfield zone, while other German contingents advancing on the coast of the Black Sea have occupied the Maikop oilfield. The Maikop oilfield, like the Krasnodar oilfield occupied by the Germans the other day, is one of the richest oilfields in the Soviet Union. The fall of one big oilfield after another into German hands will, no doubt, seriously impair the fighting strength of the Soviet Union.

One point worthy of particular attention in connection with the developments of the German operations in the Caucasus is that the Soviet Union is about to lose command of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea and that this contingency is expected to prove a serious menace not to the Soviet Union only but to Britain's position in West Asia also.

The German forces which have established control over the Azov Sea, following the occupation of Rostov, are continuing their vigorous advance on the coast of the Black Sea from the direction of the Krasnodar and Maikop districts, with the result that the Black Sea coastal districts in the northwestern part of the Caucasus are exposed to the menace of German air raids. Consequently, the Soviet Squadron which has been taking refuge off the Caucasian coast since the fall of Sebastopol is evidently at a loss to know where to seek refuge in future. According to a Havas telegram from Sofia dated August 14, some Soviet torpedo boats and transports fled into the Turkish harbor of Samsun and were disarmed. If this report is well founded, it reflects the serious predicament in which the Soviet Black Sea Squadron is finding itself at present.

As above stated, the position of the Soviet Union in the Black Sea is on the brink of collapse. That the position of the Soviet Union in the Caspian Sea is alike exposed to a serious menace can also be inferred from the fact that the Germans have already established control over the major part of the north and central Caucasus. Needless to say, the Caspian Sea forms the nucleus of the most important Anglo-American route of aid for the Soviet Union which goes from the Persian Gulf to the Soviet Union. In the event of this Sea falling under German control, the Soviet Union would, therefore, be deprived of the most important route of supply and her connection with the United States and Britain would be practically severed. Such a turn of events would deal a hard blow to Britain's position, to say nothing of working serious havoc with Soviet interests, for the isolation of the Caucasus and the collapse of the Soviet Union's command of the Caspian Sea will lead to harder pressure on West Asia from the north.

As everybody knows, the position of Britain in West Asia has been rendered very unstable by the growth of the Indian Ocean crisis due to the developments of the War of Greater East Asia, and the advance of Field-Marshal Rommel's troops into Egypt and the grave developments of the anti-British movement in India are rendering it even more insecure. If, in such circumstances, the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea should pass under Germany's sway, Britain's position in West Asia would be completely lost. Britain has been able to maintain her position in that region up to the present because she has retained command of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean and also because he has been able to maintain contact with the Soviet Union. Due to the debacle suffered by the Anglo-American side in the recent sea battle in the Western Mediterranean, Britain's influence in the Mediterranean faces a collapse, while due to the success of the German operations in the Caucasus, British influence in West Asia bids fair to crumble away altogether.

A Year Ago Today

August 22, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Apparently testifying to an Anglo-Chinese military pact for the strengthening of the Burma Road, two Chungking Army divisions under the command of General Chang Fa-kuei, commander-in-chief of the Chungking forces in southwestern China, are reported to have marched into Burma. The Chungking General is expected to visit Lashio soon to confer with local British authorities.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA PASSES INTO HANDS OF AXIS NATIONS

Remaining British Fleet Believed to Have Been Transferred to North Sea

By KATSUJI INAHARA
(From the Sozo)

Last month, two points of major strategic importance on the other side of the world fell into Axis hands. They were Tobruk in North Africa and Sebastopol on the Crimean Peninsula.

The Italo-German forces which captured Tobruk followed up their brilliant victory by smashing far into Egypt. Today they threaten the British naval base at Alexandria, while the fall of Sebastopol has placed practically the whole of the Crimea under Axis control.

German supremacy over the Crimean Peninsula has deprived the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, which is built around an outmoded 20,000-ton battleship, of its last suitable place of refuge, and it has assured Axis mastery over the Black Sea itself.

Elimination of Soviet naval power from the Black Sea would have very significant effects. Turkey would have to clarify her attitude at once and the German drive toward the Caucasus would be greatly facilitated.

Recent reports tell of the discovery of rich and vast oil deposits midway between the Black Sea and the great oil producing center of Baku. Their potential output is said equal to that of Baku, and Baku, it must be borne in mind, sends over 102,000,000 tons of petroleum streaming from its wells annually.

Big Oil Supply

Should Germany be able to develop these newly-found fields to any substantial degree, she would be able to meet the enormous oil requirements of her war industries and armed forces. Only when one recognizes this fact will he be able to grasp the full import of the fall of Sebastopol and the establishment of German supremacy over the Crimea.

The fall of Tobruk is also of tremendous importance. Britain, fully realizing the strategic value of this port, had built it into an impressive stronghold; and she boasted that it could withstand any Axis attack.

It was against this Tobruk that the combined Italian and German forces started in February this year to make preparations for an all-out attack. From two to 3,000 tons of war materials and weapons a day began to pour into the Axis positions in the Libyan desert.

Once preparations were in order, the highly-mobile Italo-German juggernaut smashed the defenses of Tobruk, steamrollered over Marsa Matruh, and then rumbled on across the Egyptian frontier up to the very approaches of the strategic Mediterranean port of Alexandria.

Ordinarily, one would have expected Britain to interfere seriously with Axis communication lines to North Africa. She could operate from her bases at Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria. Moreover, she was supposed to have had considerably powerful naval forces stationed off Cyprus and Palestine.

But the Axis powers continued to pile up huge reinforcements, both men and material, in the Libyan desert, and soon reduced the highly touted fortress of Tobruk after a surprisingly brief struggle. This revealed the actually pitiful condition of the British Mediterranean Fleet.

Flat Topography

Only flat desert country lies between Tobruk and Alexandria. Such topography is ideal for the advance of the highly-mechanized Axis forces, and it helps to explain why the Germans and Italians were able to push on to a point so close to Alexandria as El Alamein immediately after the fall of Tobruk.

At first, it was generally believed here that after taking Tobruk the Axis forces would stop for a brief respite to reassemble their units and bring up reinforcements. But our expectations were pleasantly betrayed. Our Euroean allies seized Tobruk, then without stopping for breath pressed forward deep into Egypt.

As the Italo-German forces began to bear down on Alexandria, units of the British Fleet stationed there made straight for Haifa in Palestine. Of course, Britain's lack of faith in her own ability to check the Axis advance may have been a reason for this. But this was not the only reason. The fact that Haifa is the terminus of the pipelines from the rich Iraqi oil fields must not be overlooked. Loss of this port would paralyze the British Fleet in the Mediterranean by depriving it of its source of fuel supply.

Britain's Mediterranean Fleet has been getting some oil from the Mosul fields of Persia, but her supply routes in this region are far from secure as was revealed by the Japanese attack on Diego Suarez harbor in Madagascar. Moreover, as the Suez Canal is already within effective striking range of German bombers, this vital waterway may soon become too dangerous for passage. This would make the British naval units in the Mediterranean wholly dependent on Iraq for their fuel. Herein, perhaps, lies the main reason the British warships at Alexandria fled so hastily to Haifa.

Fleet in Atlantic

It is impossible, of course, to compute the exact strength of the British sea force in the Mediterranean. But judging from the fact that the Germans and Italians were able to mass huge forces in North Africa with little interference, one could not be accused of being too rash if he supposed that a large part of it has been transferred to the Atlantic Ocean or the North Sea. This is all the more so because the intensely proud British Navy would have never stood by humiliated and permitted the concentration of strong Italian and German forces in Libya if it had been substantially powerful in the Mediterranean.

The supposition that an appreciable part of the British Mediterranean Fleet has been shifted to the Atlantic and North Sea regions seems logical enough when we consider the importance of Anglo-American aid to the hard-pressed Soviet as well as the seriousness of Britain's food problem.

It is common knowledge that the food shortage in the United Kingdom is now more acute than ever. If the Axis submarines can maintain their successful campaign against ships plying between Britain and the Americas, the British people may be starved into submission. Food, therefore, may well be to Britain a problem more urgent than the prosecution of the war itself. This may have caused her to transfer a substantial part of her Mediterranean Fleet to the Atlantic where it could assist in protecting the vital sea arteries from Canada, the United States, and Latin America to the United Kingdom.

Aid to U.S.S.R.

Britain and her allies are also confronted with the problem of sending aid to the Soviet Union. By the terms of the Anglo-Soviet military alliance and the Soviet-American lend-lease agreement, which were concluded in the latter part of May this year, Britain and America pledged to send a considerable amount of war materials to the Soviet Union. But the supply routes to the Soviet Union are extremely long and in some cases extremely perilous as well. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has forced the abandonment of all hopes of using the route via the northern Pacific to Vladivostok as a main supply line. Moreover, the Anglo-American powers can rely very little on the route to Russia via the Persian Gulf now that our naval forces are rapidly extending their sway over the Indian Ocean.

The only other supply route to Russia is the one via the North to Murmansk, but Germany is making preparations to sever it. What other objective could the three German warships, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and the Prinz Eugen, have had when they stole out of Brest on the French coast and daringly made their way through the English Channel to Germany?

It would be foolish to suppose that these are the only preparations being made by the Germans to cut the northern supply line to the Soviets. Britain and America must, therefore, if they intend to make good even a fraction of their promises to the Soviet Union send their convoys to U.S.S.R. under the protection of a strong force of escorting warships. Bearing this in mind, it is not difficult to imagine that Britain dispatched a part of her Mediterranean Fleet to the North Sea region.

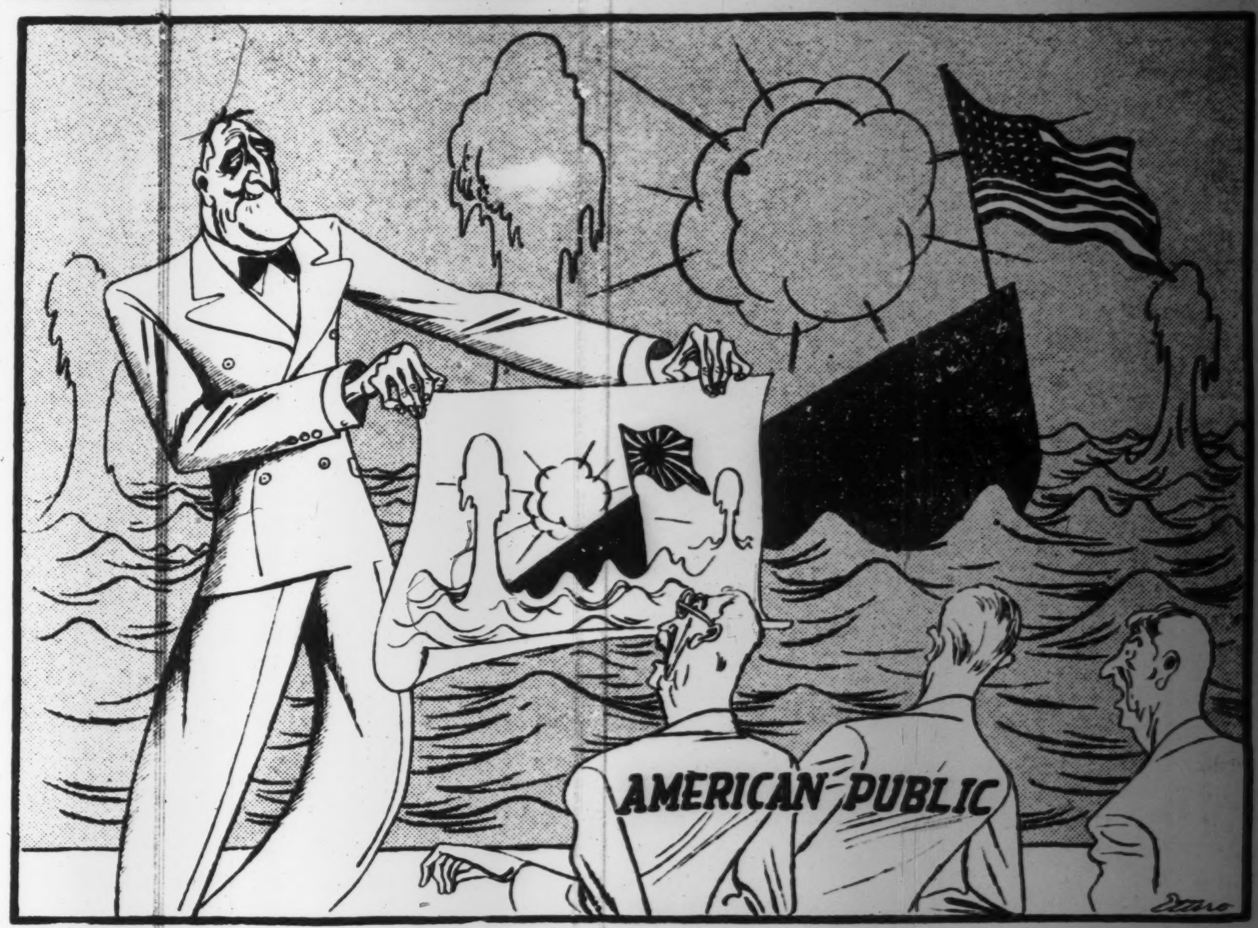
Consequently it would not be too wild, perhaps, to conjecture that the British sea force in the Mediterranean today is composed of about two dreadnoughts, three to four cruisers, and a few destroyers and submarines. If this guess is not ridiculously far off the mark, then the British Mediterranean Fleet has been stripped of its striking power.

The decline of British sea power in the Mediterranean area together with her successive defeats on land have dealt a staggering blow to British prestige in the southeast Mediterranean area. The Egyptian Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, has openly voiced his opposition to any plan or agreement that would plunge Egypt into the war. This refusal to take part in the war is nothing less than a flat refusal to aid Britain. Moreover the Egyptian nationalist movement has risen to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

If the combined Italo-German forces can maintain their present superiority in North Africa, Egypt will in all likelihood be able to remove herself from the fetters of British domination and the capture of Suez will be a definite possibility.

Thus the brilliant Axis victories on the vast desert plains of North Africa and in the rocky Crimean Peninsula can be said to form a decisive step in the so-called Spring offensive of the European Axis powers.

The Truth Is Behind the Picture



In the Periodicals

Koron, Vol. 5, No. 8 August, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daiichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Leading articles: Theory of Loyalty, Thought of Japanese Politics, Purification of National Thought, Important Point of Traffic Mobilization of Greater East Asia, Policy of Greater East Asia and New Structure of Official Circles, War Situation of German-Soviet Front and North African Front, Financial Cooperation with Southern Regions, Purge of Anglo-American Thought, Observation of India's Independence Movement, War Situation of North Africa and Independence of Egypt, New Life of Peoples of Southern Regions, and History of Japanese Development in South Asia.

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Shincho, August, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Shincho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Thought and Literature, Enhancement of National Consciousness, Literary Men's Attitude Toward War of Thought, "Kanji" and Literature, Men of Letters in Meiji and Taisho Eras, and Travel Diary of Borneo.

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Bungei Shunju, Vol. 20, No. 8, August, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: On the "Doto" (Tradition of Confucianism), Tradition of Farm Village, Attitude of Study on Classics, and Yesterday and Today.

AUSTRALIA'S ECONOMIC SETUP IS CLAIMED NOT VERY STABLE

This Country Produces No Oil Whatever—New Zealand Is in No Better Position

(From the Diamond)

Two countries, India and Australia, form a source of many vital materials.

In 1939 the total Indian exports amounted to 1,862,000,000 rupees (¥2,370,000,000) and imports, 1,568,000,000 rupees (¥1,995,000,000) or a favorable balance of trade of 294,000,000 rupees (¥375,000,000). The principal exports consisted of jute and manufactured jute products, totaling 685,000,000 rupees or equal to one-third of the total exports. Jute aggregated 595,000 tons, jute cloth, 1,546,000,000 yards, jute bags, 5,908,000,000 pieces. The last mentioned product is indispensable in the transportation of rice, soya beans, cotton, sugar and wheat. As a result, India used to export to England more than 75,000,000 pieces of jute bags, 65,600,000 pieces to Australia, 61,000,000 pieces to Burma, 28,000,000 pieces to South Africa, 27,000,000 pieces to the East Indies, and 23,000,000 pieces to Thailand while most of the jute cloth went to Australia who imported 31,000,000 yards and to the Philippines who took in 23,000,000 yards. The biggest jute producing center in India is Calcutta where it is cultivated on the large plantations under British management.

Cotton Production

Besides jute, India produces much cotton. The cotton spinning industry is mostly concentrated in Bombay and raw cotton and cotton yarn exports totaled 400,000,000 rupees or 23 per cent of India's aggregate shipments abroad.

India is also important as the source of vital military mineral products as well as the exporter of half-finished manufactured product. She produces about 28,000,000 tons of coal and exports 400,000 to 500,000 tons a year. However, she is not a big producer of oil, her annual output being 300,000 tons. She therefore imports about 200,000,000 rupees. Burma, on the other hand, produces 878,000 metric tons of oil and 870,000 metric tons of rice.

Furthermore, India is known for her production of iron ore aggregating 2,800,000 tons. Her deposits include 3,000,000,000 tons. With this huge amount of deposits within her borders the country has developed her iron industry. Other than this product, India produces 500,000 tons of pig-iron. In 1938 she exported 44,000 tons of scrap iron although in the year previous she had sent 80,000 tons of scrap iron abroad.

Producer of Manganese

Perhaps the greatest importance is attached to India as the producer of manganese which is a sin qua non in the manufacture of steel and special steel. She produces about 1,000,000 tons and is only second to the Soviet Union in the production of this vital raw material. As the United States produces none of this product, she imported about 90,000 tons from India. Again India is the source of titanium, illmenite for the making of carbide. As for the latter material, India produces as much as 250,000 tons. Eighty per cent of the world production of mica is also put out by India. Other than these, she produces 1,500,000 tons of salt, 3,400,000 tons of copper, 320,000 ounces of gold, 40,000 to 60,000 tons of chrome, 26,000 metric tons of magnesite, 15,000 metric tons of bauxite, and 7,000 to 8,000 tons of saltpeter.

Thus, India with all these resources assumes big importance as the supplier of vital military products. Since the outbreak of the European War, India has sent abroad 100,000,000 rounds of ammunition for small firearms, 400,000 shells for various caliber cannon, 1,600,000 pairs of shoes for the soldiers, 1,500,000 pieces of woolen blankets, 1,200,000 shirts, 2,500,000 pairs of socks, £700,000,000 of gunny sacks. Furthermore her automobile production which before the European War was 5,000 cars, increased to 30,000 cars in 1940 and to 60,000 cars in 1941. In the manufacture of armored cars, it was India's intention to produce about 3,000 by the end of 1941, 1,200 chassis for automobiles and 100,000 hand grenades.

Ceylon Trade

Ceylon which the Japanese Navy attacked sometime ago annually exports 340,000,000 rupees of goods (¥390,000,000) and imports 240,000,000 rupees of goods (in terms of Japanese currency, the total imports are valued at ¥380,000,000). The principal exports comprise tea, rubber and coconut oil which make up 93 per cent of her total exports. Each of these products is sent to England.

Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, are suppliers of wool. If the situation should arise making it impossible to obtain any more wool from Australia, America will have to obtain them from South Africa and Argentina but it is very certain that the supply from these two latter countries will not be sufficient to meet the wartime demands of the United States. In the year 1939, Australia shipped wool amounting to 515,000 metric tons, valued at 500,000,000 yen and New Zealand exported 145,000 metric tons valued at 156,000,000 yen. The total shipments of these two countries equalled 40 per cent of the world exports of wool. Butter to the amount of 113,000 metric tons is produced in Australia while New Zealand produces 123,000 tons. Australia exported 18,000 tons of cheese and New Zealand, 12,400 tons. The former also shipped abroad 146,000 metric tons of beef, 110,000 tons of mutton, 19,000 tons of pork, 10,000 metric tons of milk, while New Zealand exported 66,000 metric tons of beef, 244,000 metric tons of mutton, 24,000 metric tons of pork, and 11,000 metric tons of milk. Furthermore, these countries exported a huge amount of leather products which were valued at 100,000,000 yen.

It is stated that both Australia and New Zealand produce enough wheat and wheat flour which will more than amply meet the demand of the people of Greater East Asia. India also is a great producer of wheat but she is not in a position to supply any outside countries. In 1938, Australia exported about 2,510,

(Continued on Page 5)